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LESLIE'S WEEKLY



DEMOLISHING ONE OF NEW YORK'S MOST FAMOUS CHURCHES.

STEEPLEJACKS AT THE DIZZY HEIGHT OF NEARLY 300 FEET TEARING DOWN THE TOWER OF REV. DR. PARKHURST'S OLD CHURCH NEAR MADISON SQUARE PARK, ONE OF THE OLDEST IN THE CITY.—Photograph by A. E. Dunn.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CIII. No. 2656

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, 225 FOURTH AVE.

CABLE ADDRESS, "JUDGANK." TEL. 2214 GRAMERCY.

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Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE

1136-7 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saabach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Paris, France.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Ten Cents per Copy. Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.50.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, Canada, and Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

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Thursday, August 2, 1906

Secretary Root's Important Mission.

SECRETARY ROOT is by far the most conspicuous personage at the Pan-American congress which opened in Rio de Janeiro on July 23d, and which is the third of these gatherings. The first was held at Washington, in 1889, under the initiative of James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State in the Harrison administration. Blaine borrowed the idea from Clay and the Panama congress of 1826, Clay at that time being the premier in the Cabinet of John Quincy Adams. The second Pan-American congress was held in the City of Mexico in 1901. Primarily, the object of these gatherings is to devise means for the peaceful settlement of disputes between the various nations of this continent, to improve the methods of communication between them, and to strengthen the social ties and to extend the business intercourse of each of them with all the others. The Rio conference, in addition to these and related questions, will deal with a new issue. This is the doctrine, first announced by Carlos Calvo, and afterward advocated by Luis F. Drago, both of Argentina, forbidding the collection of contractual debts among the nations of this continent by force.

This principle, which will come up conspicuously for discussion at Rio, is directed particularly against Europe's habit of collecting the South American debts of her citizens by cannon. President Roosevelt halted a foray of this kind in 1903, when Germany, England, and Italy made an armed demonstration against Venezuela, the outcome being that the affair was submitted to The Hague conference. All the Latin-American countries favor the Calvo doctrine. It has many friends in the United States also, among them being President Roosevelt. Presumably Secretary Root, talking for the President, will give it his sanction at the Brazilian gathering. The purpose is to submit all such disputes to The Hague or some other impartial tribunal, and have them adjusted amicably.

But Secretary Root has a larger mission than participation in the proceedings at Rio. The cruiser *Charleston* will carry him down along the east coast of South America, through the Straits of Magellan, and up along the west coast, and he will then pass through Central America near the isthmus and steam out through the gulf and back to Washington, the whole trip taking about three months. His object will be to allay the distrust which has recently sprung up against us in some of the Latin-American countries, to use his influence in settling the disputes which distract three or four of them, to get all of them to perform their duties properly as members of the family of nations, and thus lighten our work in defending them, and to draw all of them closer to the United States for social and business reasons.

This is, in some respects, the largest task ever undertaken by an American Secretary of State. It is the first task of any sort which has taken an American foreign minister out of his own country. Its success—and the American people believe he will succeed—will give him a prominent place beside the greatest of the United States premiers—Jefferson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Seward, and the rest of them. For the next three months he will be in consultation, successively, with the Presidents and the foreign ministers of every independent nation on the continent. Every chancellery in the world will watch with profound interest the mission of the American Secretary of State among the heads of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The Republican Party and the Farmer

IN SPEAKING of the *résumé* of the history of the Republican party which LESLIE'S WEEKLY gave in its recent Republican golden jubilee number, our always interesting and esteemed contemporary, the

Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, says "the farmer is conspicuously absent" from the list of persons who have been benefited by Republican legislation. Our friend is far astray, as can readily be shown. In 1850 there was one farm in the United States for every sixteen of the country's aggregate population, while in 1900 there was one farm for every thirteen. While the country's population from 1850 to 1900 increased three and one-third times, the expansion in the number of its farms between those two dates was four times; in the value of its farms, five and one-third times; in the value of farm implements, five times, and in the value of farm property of all sorts, five and one-third times.

The year 1850 is cited here for two reasons. It was the census year immediately before the foundation of the Republican party, and it was also the first year in which the government's inquiry entered into the details mentioned here. The year 1900 was the latest year in which these points were officially covered. Our Memphis contemporary undoubtedly is aware, from current developments, that the increase under all those heads since 1900 has been far greater than has been the growth in the country's aggregate population. The cotton grower, for example, in its own section, is having a prosperity these days which was unknown fifty or sixty years ago.

In 1862 Lincoln signed a free-homes bill which has added millions to the West's farming population. In 1902 Roosevelt put his signature to a national irrigation act which will place other millions of farmers in the new empire which it will create in the arid region. By its protective-tariff acts the Republican party has put the United States in the lead of all the nations in the extent and variety of its industrial activities, and has created a home market which has advanced the price of everything that the farmer has to sell, has increased the value of his land and all other sorts of property belonging to him, has reduced the cost of the things which the farmer has to buy, and has made an addition to his comforts and to his general prosperity and social influence undreamed of in the years preceding the foundation of the Republican party.

In the Republican scheme in which the nation has been developed there has been no forgotten man, white, black, red, or brown, low or high, and there has been no neglected calling. In a direct and emphatic degree the American farmer has reason to be grateful for the work which has been done for him by the Republican party.

The Race-track Gambling Iniquity.

"WENT BROKE at the races" is the newspaper caption over an account of the suicide of a man who had been frequenting one of the race-tracks near New York City. The man had been seen the day previous in a resort near the spot where his body was found, complaining that he had lost all his money on the tracks and had nothing more to live for. A bullet-hole in his forehead, and a revolver with one chamber empty found near his body in the mud, told the sequel. The victim was evidently a young man, and had the dress and general appearance of a person of good breeding. It was only a little tragedy—one of hundreds of its kind occurring every year as the fruitage of the wretched business protected and perpetuated in New York State under the Percy-Gray gamblers' license law. How much longer will the agricultural interests of the State continue their alliance with the jockey clubs and pool-selling combinations in upholding a law which brings fortunes to the few and misery, shame, and death to the many?

Roosevelt in 1908.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY recently said the "elections of 1905 have made President Roosevelt more potent with the people even than the elections of 1904 proved him to be. It is within the bounds of possibility that all parties will put Roosevelt forward again in 1908. If not, the Republican party can prepare for trouble."

The Washington *Post*, which is independent in politics, and which says "there is little hope of a victory in 1908 in the minds of Democratic statesmen or politicians," declares that a union of all parties on Roosevelt "is to the last degree improbable."

The fact, however, which the *Post* cites, that the Democrats have no hope of victory in 1908, would incline them to favor Roosevelt. We know he is immensely popular with the Democracy, especially in the South. Such papers as the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, the Nashville *American*, the Galveston *News*, and other representative journals in their section testify to the vast popularity of Roosevelt among Southern Democrats. Not one of these papers is expressing the faintest hope of the success of the Democratic party under the lead of any orthodox Democrat. It would be awkward for the Republicans to allow the Democrats to hold their convention earliest and to appropriate Roosevelt, even though the Republicans had their minds fixed on putting him up themselves. As the Cleveland *Leader*, in referring to his popularity among all parties and in all sections, well says: "If the Democrats nominate him first the Republicans will be forced to follow suit," and it adds that "such a call could not be refused by any man."

Colonel Watterson remarks that the Republican party's majorities have been growing so fast that they are getting topheavy, and that this condition always brings danger to its possessor. This is a wise observation. In each branch of Congress the Republican

lead is so long that it may incite recklessness and extravagance. The recent setback of the Republican machine in Pennsylvania and Ohio—not to mention New York—by the reform Republican vote is a warning to the party. The reform element stands for Rooseveltism in politics, and that idea must be kept to the front in 1908 if the Republican party is to win.

Democrats as well as Republicans know the invincibility of Rooseveltism in politics. Each will want it two years hence. The only sure embodiment of Rooseveltism is Theodore Roosevelt. He is the logical Republican and Democratic candidate for 1908.

The Plain Truth.

LYNCHING IS never justified. Added proof of the efficiency of law to deal with the worst of crimes is afforded by the prompt justice meted out to the kidnaper of little Freddie Muth by a Philadelphia court. The day after his arrest he was indicted, arraigned, and, on his plea of guilty, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment—all within three hours and twenty-six minutes. This is exceptionally speedy retribution; but there is no part of the country in which the legal punishment for peculiarly revolting crimes, like that of which Kean was convicted, and that for which so many wretches have been lynched and tortured, is not reasonably swift and sure. The old excuse for lynching—the law's delay and uncertainty—is no longer valid. Those communities which persist in it show that they prefer riot and lawlessness to law and order, and if their sheriffs and Governors do not suppress it, by armed force, if necessary, they must be included in the condemnation.

THERE IS unfortunately more than a modicum of truth in the complaint of President Vair, of the New York State Press Association, that the public demands a press which panders "to the bad instinct of the money-seeker, accusing without pity and defending without reason," and in his admission that the demand is satisfied. But if newspaper publishers are to fall back upon this plea, what is to become of the proud boast of the dignity, independence, and power of the press? Is it not pitiful that an editor should profess to be a teacher and leader of public opinion, and should yet stoop to pander to what is most base in the taste of that public, which, at the worst, is thoughtless rather than vicious? If it be urged that newspapers are published as business ventures, and must depend upon the favor of the public, there is the example of many a newspaper owner who has not bowed the knee to Baal, and has yet found a public glad to insure the success of a journal that stands for conservatism and decency.

SECRETARY WILSON'S indorsement of the quality of American canned-meat products, made by direction of the President, was given to the world not a moment too soon. It will probably help, in a measure, to allay the alarm caused by the reckless public denunciation of our packing-house products, and to repair the damage, which at one time seemed almost irreparable and incalculable, to our foreign trade not only in meats, but in all canned goods. It is well for Washington to counteract the wrong impressions which went forth from Washington; but what a pity that such impressions should have been created at all, and that they should have had their origin in the allegations of an irresponsible yellow journalist, who, by his own acknowledgment, was a pure sensationalist—a man who, as he himself says, "would cheerfully have robbed a house or sandbagged a millionaire" to create a sensation! The provision of the new law that the meat inspectors must be selected by a civil-service examination, and must have had at least a year's practical experience, is excellent; of course it has the drawback that neither of the sociologists, on the authority of whose report a blow was struck at one of our greatest industries, could pass such an examination.

THE REVOLUTION in Russia has commenced.

Whether, as alleged, the sinister influence of the German Emperor led to the abrupt dissolution of the Duma by the weak and vacillating Czar, or whether this sudden and extraordinary act on the latter's part was due to his autocratic advisers, the fact remains that the Duma defies the Czar, persists in its work, and has gone to Finland to continue it. Meanwhile the whole of Russia is in a ferment. No one believes in the promise of the Czar that a new assemblage of the people's representatives will be summoned next March. The opposition insists that the new assemblage must be more opposed to the government, if chosen without restrictions, than the present Duma is. If the Czar proposes to restrict the elections by arbitrary enactments, then the people feel all the more justified in continuing the present Duma. Revolutions do not go backward. Every concession wrung from the Czar has led to new demands for still further concessions. The fact that he has summoned his troops to St. Petersburg and practically established martial law shows that he fears the same outcome as was experienced by France under somewhat similar circumstances during the epoch of the famous French Revolution. The hope of the Czar rests in the loyalty of his army and navy. Recent events have clearly shown that this hope is not well grounded. All of Europe is holding its breath, while Russia, humiliated by its tremendous defeat by Japan, crippled in its financial resources, torn assunder by the revolt of its people, bereft of its navy, and with an army under grave suspicion, drifts slowly and surely toward an abyss.

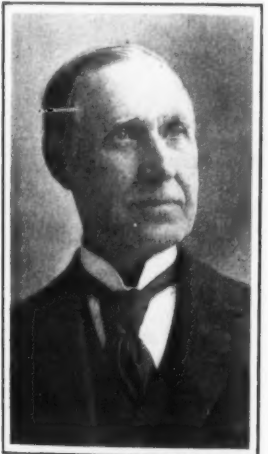
PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

HISTORY WILL doubtless award to the late Cecil Rhodes the greatest share of credit for the development of South Africa and the disclosure to the world of its importance and possibilities. But Rhodes did not accomplish the great things he undertook without the shrewd counsel and able assistance of others. His chief associate, Alfred Beit, who died recently in London, was also a powerful factor in the "empire-building" project which Rhodes conceived and managed. While Rhodes was more intent on the political aspects of the situation and made money only incidentally, Beit paid more heed to the economic side of affairs and sought the expansion of the country chiefly because that aided his fortunes. But both worked harmoniously together and, with different motives, did much to favorably shape the destinies of the land. Mr. Beit was an aggressive business man, and, in association with the late Barney Barnato, he brought about the consolidation of the diamond-mining interests, which made him a multi-millionaire. He afterward became interested in many enterprises in various parts of the world, though still retaining his hold on South Africa, and was reputed to be England's richest man. His wealth has been estimated as high as five hundred millions. He was a benevolent man and gave large sums in charity. The public bequests made in his will aggregated more than \$12,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is to be devoted to the improvement of means of communication in South Africa. He had a magnificent home in London, but never married nor sought to enter society. He was highly regarded by the few personal friends with whom he surrounded himself.



ALFRED BEIT, "England's richest man," who was Cecil Rhodes's chief associate in South Africa.

IN THE RECENT death of Mr. Russell Sage, at the ripe age of ninety years, the country lost one of its strongest, best-known, and most interesting characters, a man whose departure left a large and distinct void in the community. Mr. Sage was among the greatest financiers the United States has produced, and he amassed a fortune which the knowing ones have estimated as exceeding \$100,000,000. In his life-time the eminent capitalist was the subject of many a facetious paragraph in the papers concerning his alleged "closeness" in money matters, but nobody ever disputed his integrity or his good faith in business transactions. On the day of the announcement of his death the newspapers generally paid him high tributes as a financial magnate and as a man, which it is to be regretted they did not more frequently do while he was alive. Mr. Sage was a man of fine feelings, and though he did not parade his wealth, he undoubtedly did much unostentatious good with it. As a business man, as a political leader in his earlier days, and as a magnate in the financial centre of the Union, New York, he was a powerful figure and a supreme man. Born in Oneida County, N. Y., in humble circumstances, he was a shining example of what the poor boy in America can make of himself.



RUSSELL SAGE, The eminent financier, once a poor boy, who left an estate of \$100,000,000.—Rockwood.

THE WORLD is always interested to know something of the principles upon which successful men have arrived at their present eminence. Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, who has probably contributed more than any other man to the upbuilding of Florida, is not greatly given to speech-making, but an address of his before the visitors to the Dade County fair, at Miami, Fla., shows that he can speak, and speak well, in public. Mr. Flagler laid great stress upon hope as a factor in a successful career, and recommended optimism to his hearers. He was also insistent upon the necessity for the individual to work in co-operation with his fellows for the most advantageous development of his powers. He took occasion in the course of his address to thank the people of Florida for the help which they have afforded him in his great and efficient work of building up the State and greatly increasing its prosperity through its railroads.

THE LITTLE boy who may one day become the German Emperor is distinguished in American eyes as no other royal infant, by the fact that he was born on the Fourth of July. The Americans resident in Berlin are planning a gift to him to show their appreciation of his wise choice of a birthday; and it may well be supposed that his strenuous grandfather,



CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF GERMANY, Whose first son, born on July 4th, is an object of special interest to Americans.

whose desire to cultivate friendly relations with the United States has been so frequently manifested, is not altogether displeased that the new prince's name will be associated in the minds of thousands of German-Americans with the national holiday of their adopted country. Young William (for so he is to be christened) is for the present overshadowing his proud parents, who, it will be recalled, were married with great pomp on June 6th, 1905. The Crown Prince Frederick William, his father, is the eldest of the Kaiser's six sons; his mother was the Grand Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, sister of the reigning grand duke of that State, and daughter of the Grand Duchess Anastasia, of the Russian imperial family. The baby born on American Independence Day is the Kaiser's first grandchild.

ONE of the chief uses of adversity is the calling into action of unsuspected powers in the individual affected by it. Such has been the experience of thousands of persons in San Francisco who were lately reduced to want in the disaster which befell that city. In most cases the San Franciscans have made their new start in life with courage and hope, finding in themselves adequate and often newly found capacities for meeting the exigency. A particularly interesting instance of rising to the demands of the occasion was that of Miss Mabel Scherer, a bright and good-looking young stenographer, whose place of employment and her home were both destroyed by quake and fire. Miss Scherer saved nothing but a trunk, with which she and her crippled father managed to get to a park, where they were given shelter in a tent. Further aid Miss Scherer declined to accept, as she was too proud spirited to take her stand in the bread-line. The trunk contained \$100 in gold—her savings—and with this she bought a wagon and necessary stock, and at once set up a portable coffee and waffle kitchen. This she managed with such success that soon she was doing a flourishing trade. In fact, her new business has proved so much more profitable than her old calling that she will probably not return to the latter. It is not a wild prediction that one possessed of so much energy and business talent will some day be the prosperous head of some big establishment.



MISS MABEL SCHERER, The plucky San Francisco girl who scored a triumph amid disaster.—Howe.

ONE OF THE strongest and ablest men in the newspaper profession in the United States is Mr. Edward Rosewater, the well-known editor and founder of the prosperous and influential Omaha *Bee*. Besides being a journalist of the first rank, Mr. Rosewater is a large figure in the politics of Nebraska and of the Union. He has served in the Legislature, has been connected with the Republican national committee, and has been a member of important State and Federal commissions. In 1901 Mr. Rosewater received many ballots in the Legislature for United States Senator, and at the recent primary elections in his State he secured for his senatorial candidacy the indorsement of a majority of the voters. It is now probable that he will be the next Senator from Nebraska, and it is certain that he would adorn the high position he has in prospect. Mr. Rosewater has had a notable career. He was born in Bohemia, and came to this country a poor boy, but by ability and hard work he wrought his way upward to prominence and success. He is a rugged and interesting character, and would be a potent force for good in the upper house of Congress.



EDWARD ROSEWATER, The well-known Omaha editor, who will probably be elected United States Senator from Nebraska.

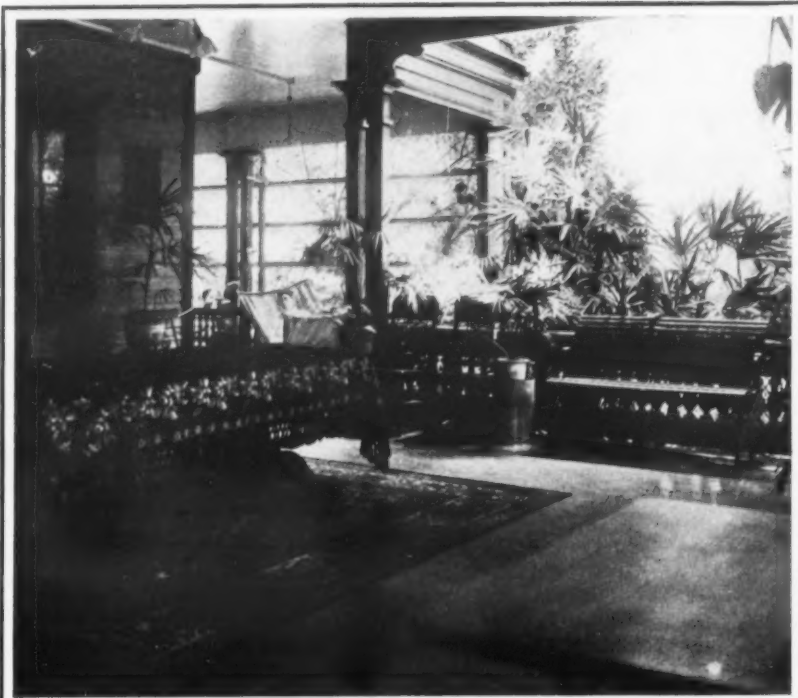
ALBERT JAEGER, of New York City, has been awarded by St. Gaudens the commission to produce the bronze statue of Baron von Steuben, to be placed in Lafayette Park, Washington, where already stand the statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau. Congress appropriated \$50,000 for this memorial of the organizer, drill-master, and tactician who made efficient the Revolutionary army.

NO AMERICAN girl among those who have married titled Englishmen has attained to the social prominence which fell to the lot of Mary Leiter as the wife of Lord Curzon, of Kedleston. Lady Curzon, whose late death is widely lamented, ranked, while her husband was Viceroy of India, as only inferior to the wife of a reigning sovereign, and filled a position demanding the exercise of the greatest tact, dignity, and judgment. All the duties of her exalted station she fulfilled in a manner which won the hearts and compelled the admiration of Indian society. The success of the magnificent Durbar at Delhi, both on its social and political side, was due, in great measure, it is said, to her power and charm as a hostess. She traveled throughout the length and breadth of India with her husband, and to the strain of these journeys is attributed the first sapping of her strength. Prior to her marriage she was a social favorite in Chicago and Washington, and in England, before her husband had reached the height of his fame as a statesman, her beauty and cleverness were marked aids in his career. At the fall of the Rosebery ministry, just after the wedding, she accompanied her husband, who was fighting for his seat in Parliament, throughout his speech-making campaign, which resulted in his re-election. Lady Curzon's two sisters are married to Englishmen, Daisy Leiter being the Countess of Suffolk, and Nancy Leiter the wife of Major C. P. Campbell, of the British army.



LADY CURZON OF KEDLESTON, The American woman who won fame as the wife of the Viceroy of India.

THERE IS living at Norway, Me., a woman to whom the unique distinction belongs of being the pioneer orange-shipper of California. Her name is Mrs. Rebecca Warren. Mrs. Warren, who is now seventy years old, went from Chicago to California on Vanderbilt's steamer, the *North Star*. After starting a lodging-house in San Francisco and being burned out, she turned to land speculation, her husband having died in the meantime. In fifteen years she had \$17,000 at interest. Mrs. Warren was the first orange-grower to ship oranges by the car-load out of California, beginning with cattle-cars, which were cleaned out and loaded. She then married a Mr. Warren, of California, and their brand of oranges became known as the "W. H. W."



SPACIOUS AND DELIGHTFUL VERANDA OF A DWELLING IN THE SUBURBS OF RIO DE JANEIRO.



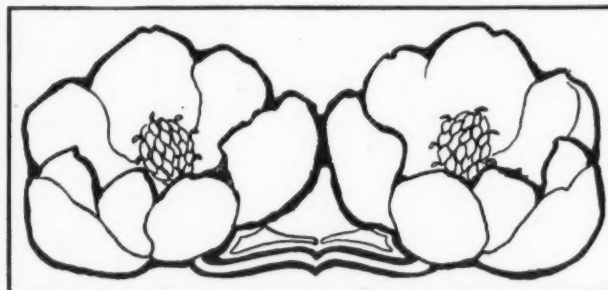
QUAINT QUARTER IN RIO DE JANEIRO, WITH A PORTION OF THE BAY AND A GLIMPSE OF THE MOUNTAINS.



DIFFICULT RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN THE MOUNTAINS OF BRAZIL—OLD AND NEW LINES OF THE SAO PAULO RAILWAY.



SANTOS, BRAZIL, THE WORLD'S MOST IMPORTANT COFFEE-SHIPPING PORT.

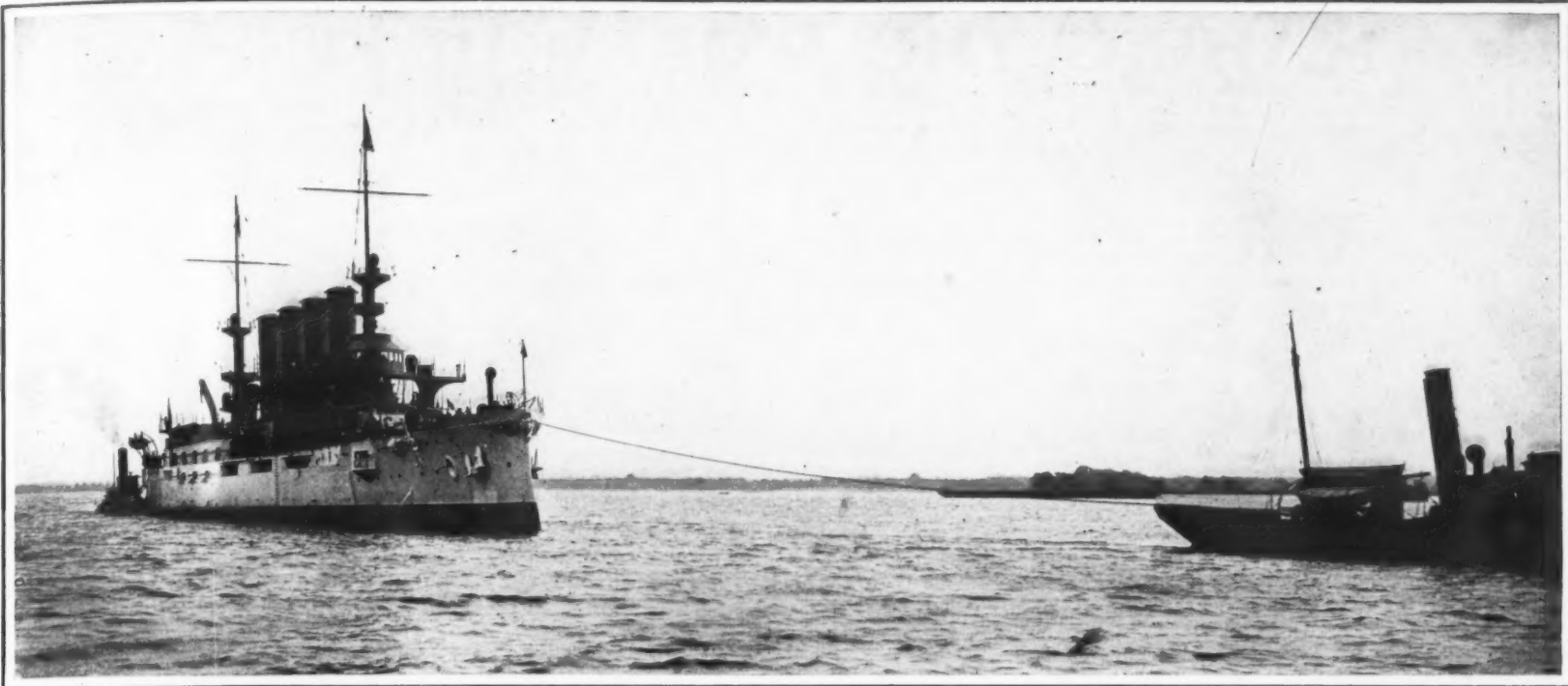


LARGEST COFFEE-DRYING FIELD IN THE WORLD, AT BUENOPOLIS, BRAZIL.

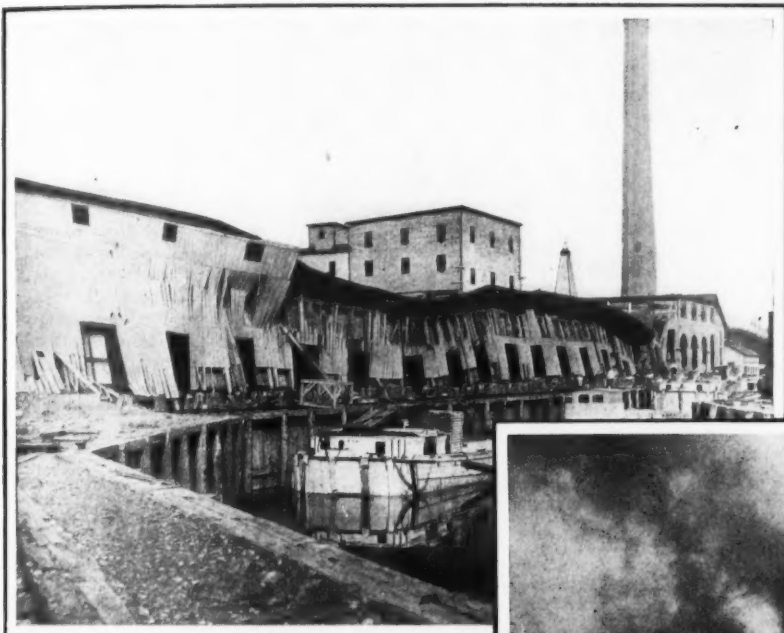


ANIMATED SCENE AT A MARKET ON THE WATER-FRONT AT THE BRAZILIAN CAPITAL.

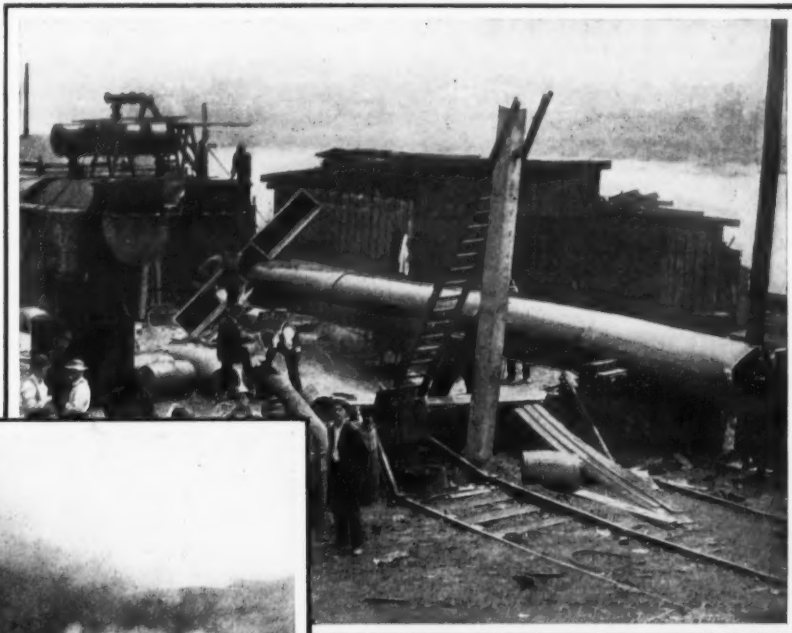
SCENES ON THE WAY IN SECRETARY ROOT'S SOUTH-AMERICAN TOUR.
VARIOUS GLIMPSES OF RIO DE JANEIRO, THE MEETING PLACE OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS, VIEWS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST COFFEE-GROWING REGION, AND A TRIUMPH OF RAILWAY ENGINEERING.—*Photographs by E. C. Rost.*



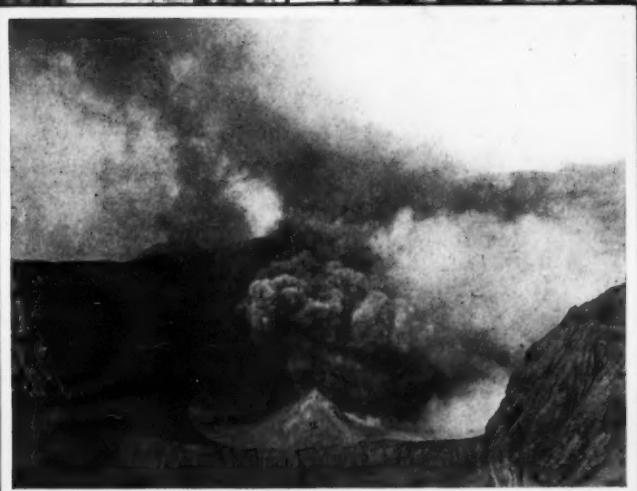
(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) POWERFUL NEW 14,500-TON CRUISER "TENNESSEE" BEING TOWED FROM CRAMPS'S SHIPYARD, PHILADELPHIA, TO LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD TO BE PUT IN COMMISSION.—*Pelree & Jones, Pennsylvania.*



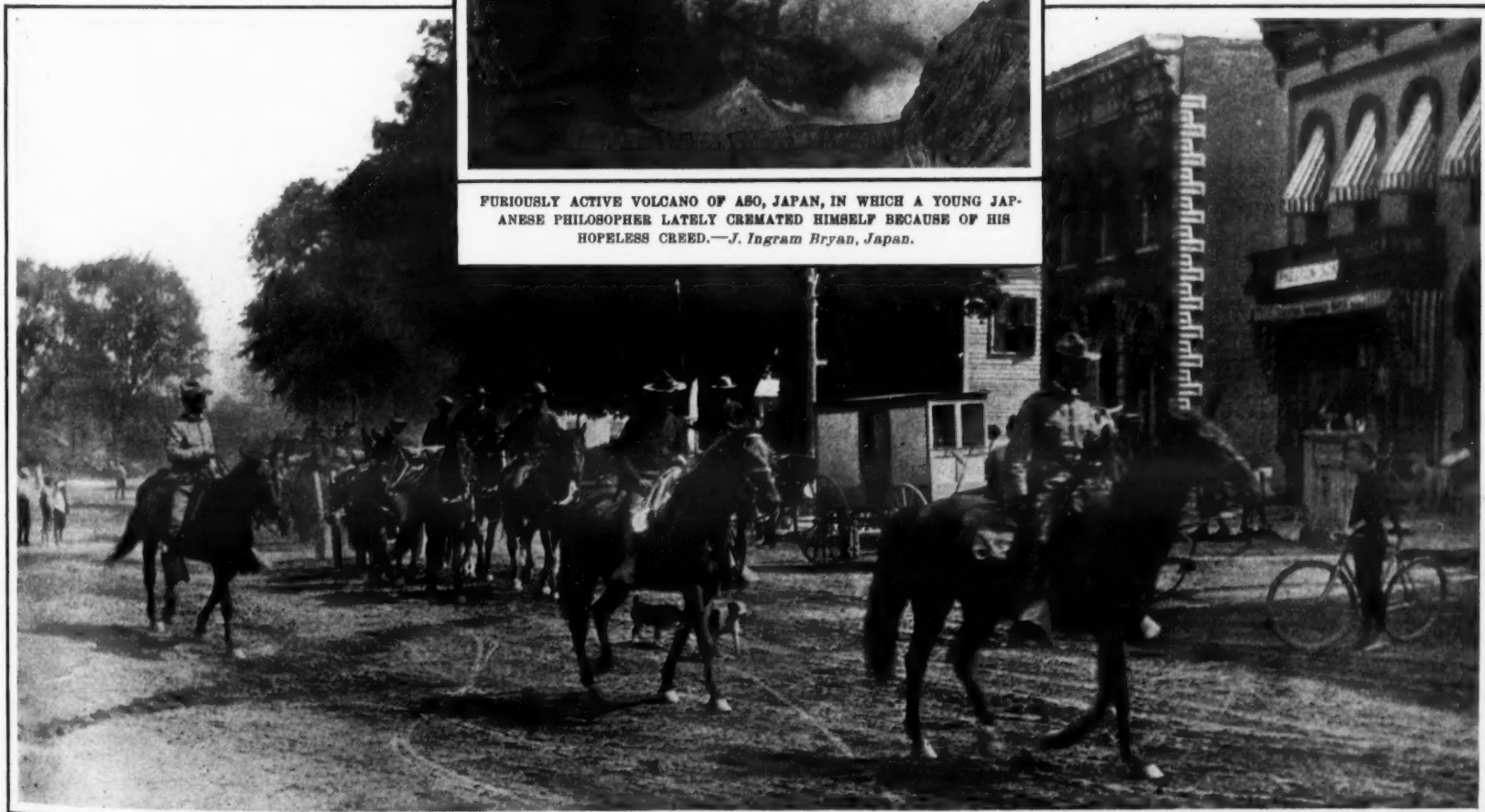
COLLAPSE OF AN IMMENSE STOREHOUSE AT LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y., WHICH WAS OVERLOADED WITH 20,000 TONS OF SALT.—*W. Matthews, New York.*



WRECK OF A HUGE SMOKESTACK AT A CINCINNATI PUMPING STATION, ITS FALL HAVING KILLED TWO MEN WORKING INSIDE OF IT.—*J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.*



FURIOUSLY ACTIVE VOLCANO OF ABO, JAPAN, IN WHICH A YOUNG JAPANESE PHILOSOPHER LATELY CREMATED HIMSELF BECAUSE OF HIS HOPELESS CREED.—*J. Ingram Bryan, Japan.*



TROOPS EN ROUTE TO THE GREAT ARMY MANOEUVRES AT GETTYSBURG, PENN.—THE TWENTY-SEVENTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY FROM FORT ETHAN ALLEN PASSING THROUGH FAIRHAVEN, VT. *Herbert W. Smith, Vermont.*

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS.

TIMELY AND NOTEWORTHY HAPPENINGS WELL ILLUSTRATED BY ADEPTS IN THE USE OF THE CAMERA.

MAKING THE WORLD BETTER

THE OFFICIALS on certain German railway lines are solving the temperance problem, so far as their employes are concerned, in a very sensible way. This is done by supplying their workers with hot coffee and other non-alcoholic drinks in the place of beer. In some cases these refreshments are served free, in others a nominal price is charged. The American consul at Kehl, in reporting the results of these efforts, says: "The consumption of alcoholic drinks has materially decreased and the efficiency of the workmen increased. The employes have performed their duties more cheerfully, and have been more faithful. This has been especially noticeable among the workmen in the freight departments. Their powers of endurance notably increased. There were also fewer accidents to the employes, as they had better command of their faculties." On other German lines the officials have gone still further and have forbidden their employes to take any alcoholic drinks while on duty.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is credited with having made the remark as a boy years ago, that he had an ambition to enter politics and become a member of the governing class. How well he has succeeded in that ambition all the world knows. And it should be no discredit to any young American to entertain a similar ambition. Why not? Unhappily, the very word "politics" has come to be associated with things which are ignoble and unmanly, but that has come from an abuse of the term and not from the right use of it. Every American citizen ought to be a politician to the degree that he should acquaint himself with political conditions and be able to discharge his political duties with intelligence and discrimination. The country will never be governed as it should be until every citizen is a politician in this sense. And there is no reason why any honorable and high-minded young man should not train himself for political office in the same way that he would prepare himself for a professional career of any kind. We need men so qualified, men of character and special gifts, in our legislative halls and executive chairs, and the more we have of them the better governed we shall be. Competent legislators and executive officials are not found among driftwood any more than skilled doctors or able lawyers.

THE CHURCHES, and particularly most of the Protestant denominations, have often been charged with neglecting the poor in our larger cities and abandoning the tenement regions for the districts where the richer and more fashionable classes are to be found. But this charge can no longer be brought against the

Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City, if present plans are carried out. Before one of the recent local conferences of this denomination the announcement was made that the Germania Assembly Rooms, one of the old-time institutions of the lower Bowery, had been bought by the church and would be converted into an agency for social, religious, and educational work among the people of this densely-crowded quarter. The scheme proposed is on a generous and far-reaching scale. It will cost at least \$300,000 to transform the building and the house next door, which has also been bought. Several buildings will constitute the mission, and they will be known as the Wesley Mission Buildings. There will be chapels for several races, and in time a native pastor will be in charge of each chapel. Schools and kindergartens will be opened and instruction will also be given to mothers and fathers of the children. There will be several guilds, a library, a great assembly hall, and probably gymnasiums for both sexes. Work akin to the settlements will be carried on, and in time it is possible that dispensaries may be opened. This enterprise has already been assured, it is said, and the work will begin during the present summer.

BY A UNANIMOUS decision rendered by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, it is no longer a matter of doubt as to what is the position of that State in the matter of Sunday labor as voiced by the statute-books. One White directed his four hundred cranberry pickers to work on Sunday in order to save the crop. Was it a work of necessity? The court says "no" with emphasis, and in treating of the argument to the effect that "customs, habits, ideas, and opinions have changed" since those laws were passed, it says that these changes of ideas have nothing to do with the case. For the interpretation of statutes the guide is the intent of the framers of the laws, as that intent may be gleaned from the body of the laws and the preambles. Says the court: "So far as respects such changes alone, the word necessity has the same meaning as when first inserted in this system of statutes. It was originally inserted to secure the observance of the Lord's Day in accordance with the views of our ancestors, and it ever since has stood and still stands for the same purpose." Coming as the decision does from the court of last resort, the dictum of the court is final. Henceforth, if cranberry pickers wish to pick cranberries on Sunday, they should come to New York, where a "mixed" concert is allowed on Sunday, while to give Verdi's Requiem Mass would compel the offender to visit the police

station. It is to be recalled, however, that the Sunday laws find their justification in the civil law; not in religion, but in the inherent right of man to his rest one day in seven, although there are countless thousands who have to go without it.

ONE OF THE standing and foremost arguments of the advocates of peace has always been that the very existence of huge armaments on land and sea in any nation was in and of itself a source of grave danger, a constant temptation and incitement to war. It was this menace of increasing armaments and the necessity of their restriction, it will be remembered, which was put forward by the Czar of Russia in his famous rescript calling the first Hague peace conference. Nothing came of that particular proposal for the reason that the nations represented at The Hague were largely under the influence then, as they are still, of the pernicious fallacy that the way to have peace is to keep on in the old way, with every nation armed to the teeth, and every man made to feel that one of the chiefest glories of human existence is a knowledge of the art of human slaughter. Thus it is that The Hague peace conference, instead of marking the beginning of a reduction of armaments, has been followed by a steady and enormous increase with all the great world Powers, including the United States. Signs are at hand, however, to show that a saner view of this question is beginning to possess the minds of some of the world's great statesmen. Thus the new British premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in his first public address after taking the reins of government, expressed himself on this subject in the following way: "The growth of armaments is a great danger to the peace of the world. The policy of huge armaments keeps alive, stimulates, and feeds the belief that force is the best if not the only solution of international difficulties." Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, has announced as part of the Government's programme a reduction of army expenditures of \$12,500,000 and a considerable decrease in infantry and artillery forces. The secretary of the British admiralty, in introducing the navy estimates in the House of Commons, commented on the fact that since The Hague peace conference the naval expenditures of the great Powers have increased fifty per cent., reaching the enormous yearly total of \$570,000,000. He said that he regarded this inflated expenditure as a menace to the peace of the world, and thought that a league of peace was desirable. The Hague conference can consider no subject of more vital importance than some method of arresting growth of armaments among civilized nations.

Sierra Con. Still Advances.

THE STEADY advance in the price of the shares of the Sierra Consolidated Mining Company has now put them above par. On the first of August the price was advanced to one dollar and twenty-five cents. The public have no reason to complain that they were not taken into the confidence of the management, for, when the original announcement was made of an allotment of bonds with a bonus of one hundred per cent. in stock for public sale, it was coupled with the statement, in the nature of a timely warning, that, as soon as this allotment had been disposed of, it would be necessary to reduce the stock bonus.

It was also announced at the same time that, after the disposal of the limited amount of bonds set aside for sale, with a stock bonus, no further bond offerings could be expected, and that the shares alone would be sold, always giving the present bond and shareholders the preference. The offerings of stock at seventy-five cents a share, seventy-five per cent. of the par value, were so speedily taken up by the public that it was necessary to increase the price to one dollar, the full par value.

So little of the stock now remains unsold that the price has been advanced to one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, and the management does not guarantee that it will remain at this figure for any length of time. The bondholders who received a bonus of stock with their bonds have every reason to be satisfied with the outcome. They have also great reason to be satisfied with the outlook, as the latest advices from the mines in New Mexico report that all the machinery and the structural steel for the new mill are on the ground, and that the work of erecting the mill is now rapidly progressing.

The mill will have fifty stamps, with a capacity to mill two hundred tons of ore per day, and the ore in sight and on the dumps will keep the mill running uninterruptedly for an indefinite period. The most encouraging reports made by the engineers in charge, and by visiting engineers, justify the belief that the ore bodies will more than meet the expectations of the management.

The rapid progress of the work, especially during the past few months, has given a new stimulus to the company's affairs, and has freshened the interest throughout this great mining camp in the enterprise which the Sierra Consolidated has been displaying.

The Hillsboro mining camp is, according to a local newspaper, growing with amazing rapidity. The numerous strikes in the mines in the vicinity, including the recent notable one on the Bonanza, adjoining the Sierra Consolidated, and the rapid development of work on the mines and mill of the Sierra Consolidated have caused such an influx of capitalists and miners

that difficulty is found in securing hotel accommodations, and many are obliged to live in tents or to subsist as best they can.

The interest, as is always the case, has extended to the mining camps throughout that section, and the entire country seems to be awakening to a realization and belief that Hillsboro is to be the coming mining camp of New Mexico.

The patience of the shareholders, it is believed, will

How Long Will It Take?

I KNOW of a man with some money he's saved,
But who longs for a million or so;
He is trying to get it in Wall Street, but finds
The process is painfully slow.
And each day that he spends with the bulls and the bears
In the effort his fortune to make,
He wearily asks, as he juggles with shares—
"How long will it take?"

THERE is also a son of the silver-bound West
With a boom in his bonnet so gay,
It urges him on to the White House with speed,
And gives him no rest on the way.
And this is the question we put to ourselves,
And ponder, asleep and awake:
"To whip him and make him aware of the fact,
How long will it take?"

A NEWLY-MADE husband, entranced with the bliss
Of wedded existence, of course,
And a pretty young wife with a grievance to air,
Who is waiting to get a divorce;
He, dreading the time when the honeymoon wanes,
She, longing her bondage to break,
Are using the very same words to inquire,
"How long will it take?"

A FELLOW whose faith in himself is immense,
With more dollars than wisdom or wits,
Has started a newspaper all by himself,
And is watching the cash as it flits.
Till the last of his surplus has melted away.
For the press-agent's moss-mantled fake,
And the merry cartoon, and the candidate's tune,
How long will it take?

HAVE you met him?—the man with a mission, who means
This wicked old world to reform;
Who intends it to be like the garden that grew
Ere Noah sailed out in the storm.
The grafters will all be philanthropists then,
And toil for humanity's sake,
And nobody ever will gamble or drink—
How long will it take?

MINNA IRVING.

be abundantly rewarded in the not distant future, and in this reward the management will find its highest vindication.

Shareholders, and all others who are interested in this property, and who desire the latest reports and copies of the booklets and prospectus, are cordially invited to address the Hon. Warner Miller, president, or Colonel Robert H. Hopper, vice-president, of the Sierra Consolidated Mining Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

Miserable Wages of Women Teachers.

A REPORT RECENTLY made by a committee of the Maine Pedagogical Association, appointed to ascertain the salaries paid to school teachers in that State, helps to re-enforce the argument frequently made in these columns that our educators in general, and public-school teachers in particular, are a wretchedly underpaid body of men and women. As a result of its investigations the committee received returns from 4,378 teachers in elementary schools, and found that a majority of the women teachers were working for from six dollars to nine dollars per week, while only 575, or about one-tenth, were paid more than ten dollars. It was found that half the women teachers in Maine are working for less than two hundred dollars a year.

In comparing the pay of Maine teachers with the wages of cotton-mill operatives in the State, the committee found that the balance in favor of the former was very slight. For instance, the 6,530 women working in the cotton mills of Maine get an average weekly wage of \$5.99, while the women school teachers get an average weekly wage of \$6.90. The men in the cotton mills of Maine get an average weekly wage of \$8.01, while the men teachers get \$9.18. Since it costs a person much more to become properly equipped for the teaching profession than it does to become an efficient mill-worker, to say nothing of the higher expense of daily living for the former, the additional wage received by the teachers, according to this report, is far less than it should be.

We have no reason to suppose that teachers in Maine are worse off with respect to pay than they are in most other States of the Union. While it is true that the best teachers are not those who are in the profession for the money they can make out of it, it is also true that, as a general rule, good service of any kind in any calling can only be had on a basis of fair and adequate pay. It is no disparagement to say of any worker that he is "worthy of his hire," and that he ought to have it. In any case, the public is without excuse in doling out to the teachers of our youth the beggarly pittance which most of them now receive.

How Belgium Encourages Little Savings by the People

By Major Church Howe, American Consul-General



THE LOFTY-TOWERED CITY HALL IN BRUSSELS.

ONE OF THE predominating characteristics of the Belgian people is thrift, the practical results of which may be seen in the small percentage of paupers, both in the cities and rural districts. A striking evidence of the people's prosperity is the fact that very few Belgians emigrate to other countries. The tendency to save and to live strictly within one's means has been greatly encouraged by the government, which has, by special legislation, since the year 1850, adopted and developed a financial system by which the very poorest in the country, whether native-born or foreigner, may get interest on his money from the government and contract government life insurance or life annuities. In 1865 the National Savings Bank was constituted and combined with the national life annuity fund, and on December 31st, 1903, the balance-sheet of the national bank showed a deposit to the credit of this department of \$45,992,768, or about seven dollars per head for the entire population.

The government savings bank was instituted solely with the object of allowing the people to put their savings out at interest, and thus encourage national thrift. Deposits may be made in every post-office of the kingdom and in all the agencies of the national bank. The minimum that may be deposited is one franc, and no fractions of a franc are accepted. There is no limit to the maximum amount that may be deposited by the same depositor; however, more than five thousand francs (\$965) may not be deposited in any period of fourteen days without special authorization from the general management of the post-office. Deposits are made by purchasing special adhesive deposit stamps, which are in reality receipts for the money paid in and which are pasted in a bank-book delivered to each depositor free of charge and bearing an official number. In this book is entered every transaction between the depositor and the savings bank, including the calculation of interest. Interest is calculated annually, and for this purpose the books are called in and a receipt given for them. Depositors may correspond with the National Savings Bank free of postal charges. The law prohibits the hypothecating of a savings-bank book without a special permit from the management. After the issue of a book, deposits may be made and entered therein at any post-office of the kingdom, and the same receipted for on the same book.

Deposits may be made up to one franc by means of five centimes and ten centimes stamps (one and two cents), while scholars of the primary and intermediate schools, public or private, and those of state charity schools, are specially authorized to make deposits of a franc by means of two centimes stamps (two-fifths of a cent). The amount of deposits made by means of postage stamps may not exceed ten francs per month.



THE BRUSSELS POST-OFFICE, ONE OF A LONG CHAIN OF DEPOSITORIES FOR THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS.

In order to encourage small savings by means of postage stamps on the part of school children, farm laborers, etc., rural postmen carry with them the necessary forms for this purpose, which may be had on demand. So as to facilitate the withdrawal of small sums, postmen may also make payments to persons living a long distance from the branch post-offices. All postmasters and postal clerks are instructed by the government to urge the public to make use of the savings bank. To this end the postal officials are encouraged by a small premium on the volume of deposits secured.

Withdrawals of deposits may be effected at any post-office in the kingdom, provided the application is made fifteen days after the last deposit. Any sum under 100 francs may be withdrawn immediately, but on larger sums varying lengths of notice are required. The rate of interest on deposits is fixed periodically by the general management, subject to the approval of the minister of finance. Every five years the government may decide, on the advice of the general management of the savings bank, that a bonus from the reserve may be distributed among depositors who have held their books at least one year. Money deposited may, at the request of the depositor, be converted into Belgian government bonds at the current rate of exchange. However, the savings bank may, after advising the depositor, convert all sums exceeding three thousand francs in any one deposit-book into government bonds in order to reduce the total of each depositor's book to a maximum of 3,000 francs.

The government annuity fund enables the public to insure for themselves, or for the benefit of third parties, life annuities that cannot be seized, and the payment of the capital paid in, to create such annuities to their heirs, after death. Payments for this purpose may be made at all branches of the savings bank, at all agencies of the national bank, at all post-offices, and at the offices of all tax receivers. Any person of the age of eighteen or more may make payments to the annuity fund for himself or for the benefit of any third party over six years of age. The minimum payment that may be made to insure an annuity is one franc, and the smallest annuity paid by the fund is one franc, while the largest is twelve hundred francs (\$221.60) per annum. The annuities become payable at the end of each completed year from the age of fifty to sixty-five, and when contracted for it must be stipulated whether it is at the age of fifty, fifty-five, sixty, or sixty-five that the beneficiary desires the annuities to begin.

Annuities may be contracted for in two ways, viz.: (1) By paying in the capital to be given up entirely to the fund without drawback after death. (2) By making the reserve that the capital, less three per cent. for general expenses, shall be paid over to the heirs after the death of the beneficiary. All annuities are personal, unless constituted by the savings of both husband and wife, when each party receives half the annuity. In the event of the death of the beneficiary before his annuity takes effect, the whole of the capital paid in is paid over to his heirs. Annuities to take effect immediately on payment of the necessary capital may be contracted for by special arrangement with the general management of the fund, but the minimum annuity that can be contracted for is twelve francs per annum. Any person who depends upon his own work for his sustenance, and who, before the age stipulated for the payment of his annuity, becomes unable to work, is allowed to draw at once an annuity calculated from the amount of the payments made up to the time of his becoming incapacitated. In the event of the beneficiary of an annuity dying after his annuity



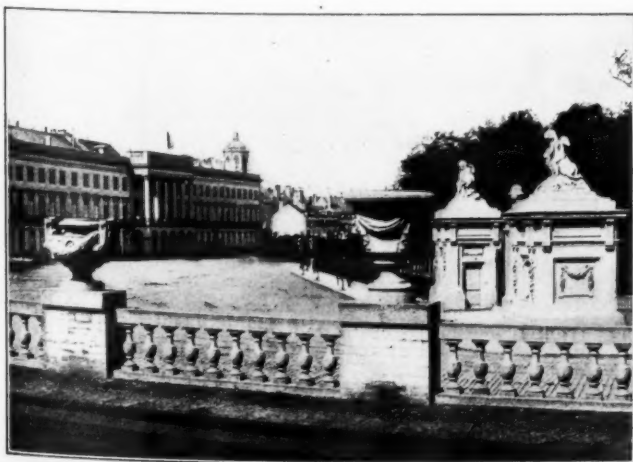
THRIFTY BELGIAN PEASANTS ON A MILK-SELLING TRIP

has taken effect, without any means whatever other than his annuity and in a state of want, the government annuity fund allows a sum of twenty-five francs (\$4.82) to defray funeral expenses. Almost any combination may be made by the beneficiaries who may contract for their annuities by paying in as little as twenty cents a week, or even twenty cents a month, but no annuity greater than 1,200 francs per annum may be contracted for.

In connection with the government annuity fund there is an insurance fund, the management of which is under government guarantee. Life or endowment policies may be contracted for. Endowment policies may be contracted for to be payable at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years, or for a period ending at the ages of fifty-five, sixty, or sixty-five. To contract an insurance the party must be not less than twenty-one years of age, and the beneficiary must be twenty-one years of age at least, and not older than fifty-five. The sum to be insured for the benefit of any one person cannot exceed \$1,000. The cessation of the payment of premiums, after the first premium has been paid, does not invalidate the right to receive benefits in proportion to the amount of premium paid.

An Interesting Trust Case Decided.

A DECISION OF considerable interest to manufacturers whose goods are protected by patents and trade-marks is that of the attorney-general of the State of New York in the case of Hastings & Miller, dealers in photographic supplies, against the Eastman Kodak Company. Because the latter and its subsidiary companies sell their manufactures (articles used in photographic processes) at a special discount to purchasers who agree to buy no goods of a similar character from other dealers, Hastings & Miller sought to have the attorney-general institute proceedings against the kodak company, on the ground that it was a monopoly violating the provisions of the Donnelly anti-trust law. The attorney-general has denied the application, holding that the concerns consolidated with the Eastman company were not competitors making the same articles, but competitors making different articles, and that their right to such consolidation was as clear as that of two corporations each conducting a grocery store in the same city; the fact that both might be selling the same brands of tea would not constitute a bar to the purchase by one of the stock of the other. The decision also establishes the right of the defendant to accompany, with such restrictions as it may desire, the sale of products protected by letters-patent or trade-marks or a secret process of manufacture. A monopoly in such goods is not prohibited by law.



KING LEOPOLD'S PALACE, ONE OF BRUSSELS'S CHIEF SIGHTS.



HANDSOME PARLIAMENT BUILDING AT BELGIUM'S CAPITAL.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

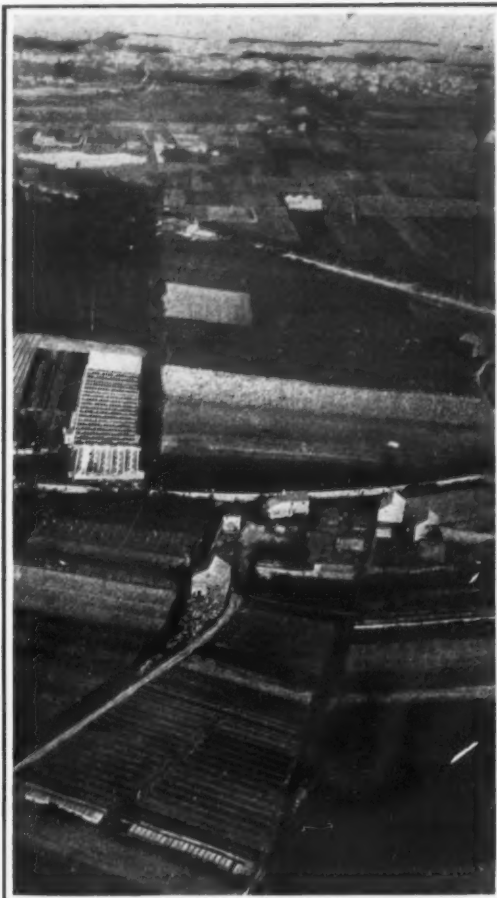
TWO heartrending accidents were recorded in the August 2d issue of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* in 1856. The collision of a passenger and an excursion train on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, near Philadelphia, on July 17th, was attended by most of the horrible circumstances that aggravate disasters of this sort, the wreck taking fire immediately. More than fifty persons, passengers on the excursion train, were killed. The conductor of this train was so unnerved by the accident that he committed suicide.

The burning of the Lake Erie steamer *Northern Indiana*, which occurred on the morning of the same day, was a typical steamboat disaster. Twenty persons lost their lives, chiefly through panic, for another steamer stood by during the fire and afforded all the assistance possible.

The same issue also contains additional pictures of the disastrous flood in Lyons, France, and devotes two pages, filled with illustrations, to an account of the way in which an illustrated paper was made half a century ago. The drawings are all spirited and well-executed, and to modern eyes they appear as quaint as they are lifelike and interesting.



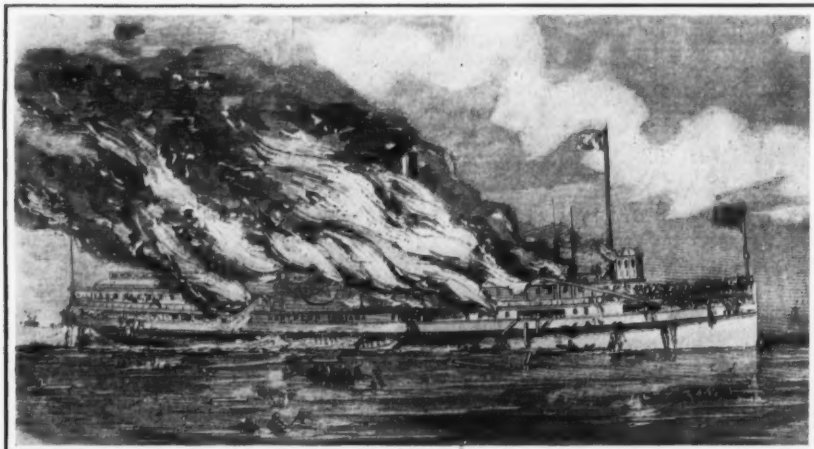
ODD APPEARANCE OF A SECTION OF NEW YORK CITY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CENTRAL PARK.



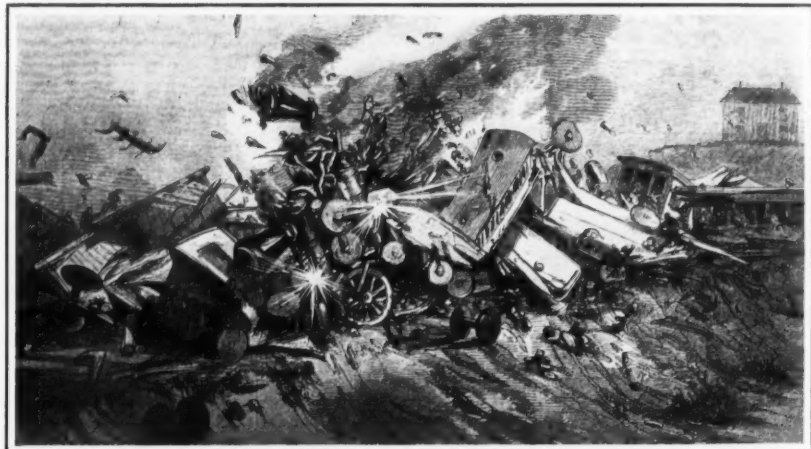
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LONG ISLAND'S CHECKER-BOARD OF FERTILE GARDENS AND FIELDS.

HOW THE WORLD LOOKS TO A MAN IN AN AIR-SHIP.

SNAP-SHOTS OF CITY AND COUNTRY AS SEEN FROM DR. JULIAN P. THOMAS'S FINE BALLOON, THE "NIRVANA," DURING A RECENT EXCITING MID-AIR VOYAGE FROM NEW YORK.—Photographs by Dr. Julian P. Thomas.



BURNING, WITH SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE, OF THE LAKE-ERIE STEAMER "NORTHERN INDIANA." Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, August 2d, 1856, and copyrighted.



COLLISION OF PASSENGER AND EXCURSION TRAINS NEAR PHILADELPHIA. Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, August 2d, 1856, and copyrighted.

An Ancient Tayle.

YE FOOLE PUPPE & YE HEDGEHOGGE.

ONCE there lived a Foole Puppe, which was overgrown & impudent. In age he was a Mere Childe, but in weight he was a Cow.

& when ye Puppe came by, all ye smaller Doggies, terrified by ye size of hym, tucked their tayles between their legges and fledde under ye house with manie ki-yis of fright.

& when ye Foole Puppe found one of them in an unguarded moment, he felle upon ye unluckie canine & bore hym to ye earthe, & chewed hym until he resembled a wadde of gum. So all ye other Dogges feared hym & traveled notte hys way.

Thus ye Foole Puppe grew arrogant and overbearing. "Beholde!" he sedde, "I am ye Jeffries of all Puppdom! I would fain meet a Lion & see whether indeed he be ye King of Beastes!"

"Have a care, Son!" warned hys Mother. "Thou wilt yette snagge up agaynst something thatte will putte thee in ye emergencie hospital for fayre!"

Butte ye Foole Puppe sneered attte ye goode dayme & barked loudlie.

"Thou art butte a Woman!" he yelped. "Whatte knowest thou about fytting?" & he kycked dirt & was exceedynge scornfulle.

One day he was hiking aboute in ye forest seeking a bone when he ran across ye Meek Hedgehogge.

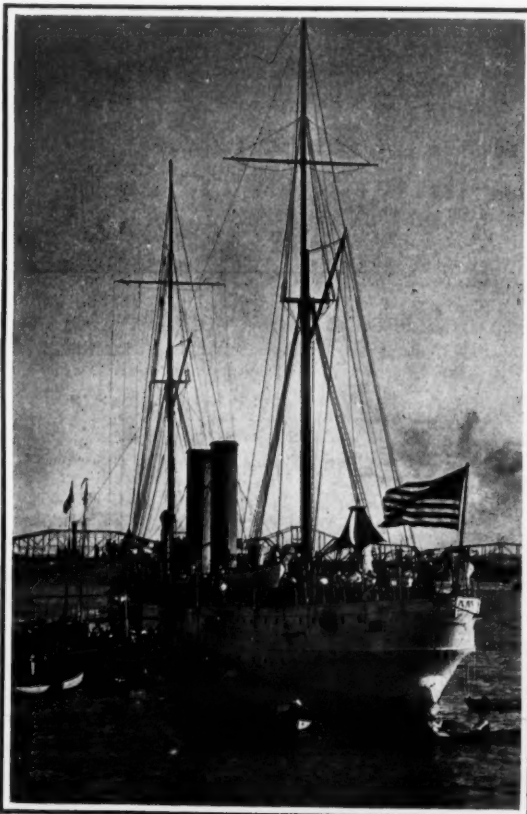
"Bow-wow!" barked ye Foole Puppe. "Beholde my breakfast!"

"Beate it, kind Sir!" whined ye Hedgehogge, "I am but an inoffensive Jay, & I fain would go my ways in peace!"

Butte ye Foole Puppe jeered attte ye well-meant advice. "Of a truth thou lookest toothsome," he said, "& I am minded to swallow thee whole!"

Then with a savage growl he opened wide hys jaws & began to swallow ye Hedgehogge accordynge to programme.

Thatte nyte while he lay in hys kennel weepynge



PEACE MAKES A WAR-SHIP FAMOUS. AMERICAN CRUISER "MARBLEHEAD," ON BOARD WHICH A TREATY OF PEACE WAS SIGNED BY THREE WARRING CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—Photograph by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

prices and interest rates. G. B. Roberts, director of the mint, estimates that for the next twenty years the gold production of the world will average \$400,000,000, making a total of \$8,000,000,000. Allowing for an absorption of twenty-five per cent. for use in the arts and sciences, there will remain \$6,000,000,000 of new gold accumulated within the next twenty years, which will more than double the world's present stock, and make a grand total of nearly \$12,000,000,000. Never before has nature furnished so powerful an argument in favor of the gold standard, which all the leading nations have adopted.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

GENERAL BARON KODAMA, a hero and great strategist of the Russo-Japanese War, and chief of the general staff of the Japanese army.

General James Gwyn, of Yonkers, N. Y., a gallant Union officer of the Civil War, aged eighty-two.

Dr. Carlos Pelligrini, of Buenos Ayres, former President of the Argentine Republic.

John W. de Forest, of New Haven, well-known author, aged eighty.

Rev. Edwin F. See, general secretary of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Young Men's Christian Association, and who raised \$1,000,000 for the work, aged forty-six.

Walter Seth Logan, of New York, prominent lawyer and president of the Scenic Preservation Society, aged fifty-nine.

Major John Egan, of New York, Civil War veteran, and close friend of General Grant, aged seventy.

Dr. Joaquin F. Velez, of Cartagena, Colombia, Colombian statesman and delegate to the Pan-American Congress, aged seventy-four.

Colonel Samuel Donelson, of Washington, a widely-known Democrat, aged sixty-one.



GEN. BARON KODAMA, Head of the Japanese army, and a military genius and hero.

hotte teares & digging ye quills from hys mouth he sware a mighty oath.

"Lo!" he sedde, "I thought myself ye King of Beastes, when by Hector & Gosh! I am notte even fitte to be a chore boy!" & he lifted uppe hys voice & wailed so thatte ye neighbors flung thynges from their windows & cursed & sware with much vigor.

WISDOM TABLETS.

First Wadde: Folly takes no advice. Itte never learns its lesson until itte is Stung.

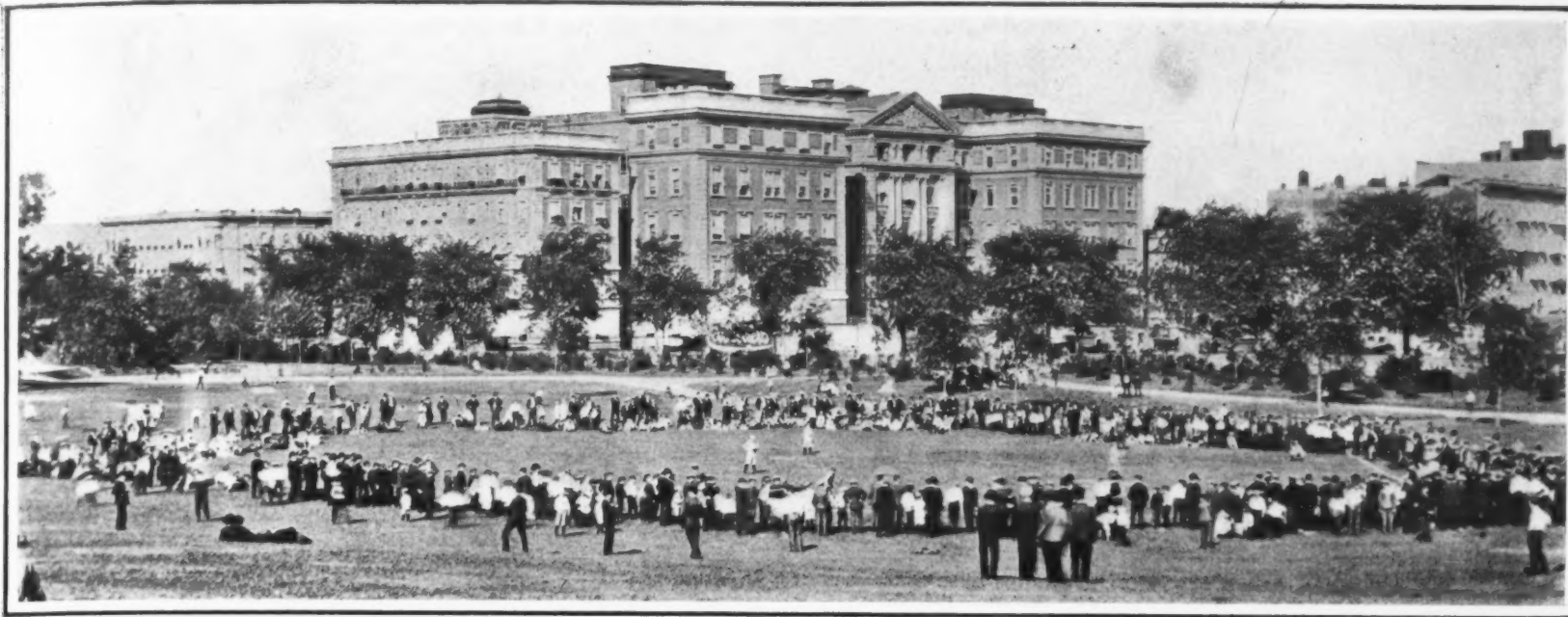
Likewise: Beware of ye easy-looking Jay. Of a truth he may be Loaded.

Eke: Experience is ye best teacher—& like other teachers it carries a gadde.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

Alaska the Golden.

THE ALASKA CLUB, of Seattle, a recognized authority on the subject, estimates that the gold output of Alaska for the year 1906 will exceed \$24,000,000, and that of Dawson and Yukon territory at \$8,000,000 more, making a grand total of \$32,140,000, or an excess of \$8,200,000 over the yield of 1905. The annual output of Dawson and Yukon does not vary much from year to year, the increase being in Alaska proper. The increase in the gold supply has a bearing on



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A BASEBALL GAME IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK—MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL IN THE BACKGROUND.—A. W. Cutler, New York.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) TRIM TORPEDO-BOAT "TALBOT," USED BY THE REFEREE IN BOAT RACES AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



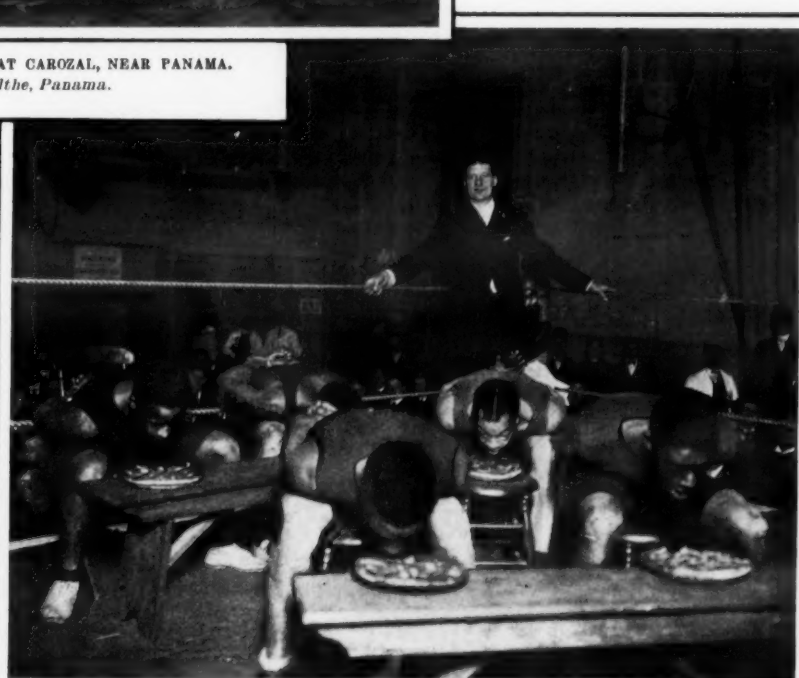
CATCHER AND BATTER IN ACTION IN AN IMPORTANT BALL GAME.
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



CANAL COMMISSION'S HOTEL AT CAROZAL, NEAR PANAMA.
Charles L. Leudthe, Panama.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) MONUMENT AT ST. LOUIS IN HONOR OF GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON, A UNION HERO OF THE CIVIL WAR.—George Stark, Missouri.



PIE-EATING CONTEST AT AN ATHLETIC ENTERTAINMENT OF THE MADISON SQUARE REPUBLICAN CLUB, NEW YORK.—D. E. Arthur, New York.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, MARYLAND THE SECOND, AND MISSOURI THE THIRD.



Fascinations of Life in Japan

By Eleanor Franklin



I WONDER BY what right divine it was given to one man to voice in a single immortal sentence the feeling that tortures the daily life of every soul that has for never so brief a time fallen under the spell that broods under Oriental skies?

"If you've 'eard the East a-callin' you won't never 'eed nought else."

There is no analyzing the "call," nor has it reasonable foundation, but there it is, a "still, small voice," that grows insistent, and rises from insistence to clamorous demand sometimes in the hearts of all those whose fate it has been to leave the fascinating life on the edges of Asia for the whirl and din of Occidental existence.

Japan is, I believe, generally conceded to be the most alluring of all the Eastern countries that call the impressionable white man to a life of blissful idleness. It is, of all countries in the world, the one whose discomforts and shortcomings are soonest forgotten, and whose charm is hardest to combat. And doubtless a thousand people would give a thousand different reasons why this is so. That is, if they could give any reason at all. The usual answer to the "why" is: "Oh, I don't know; there's something —" and this very vagueness is the best possible expression of the feeling to those who know and understand. There are those who hate the Japanese with an abiding hatred; those who could imagine no greater punishment than being compelled to live among them, but I have yet to meet the person who does not acknowledge the fascination of Japan. That Japan and the Japanese can be separable in any mind seems impossible, but I have frequently heard persons who are supposed to have the power of looking beneath the surface of things exclaim, "If we could only annihilate the Japanese, what a wonderland Japan would be!"

And yet all that is alluring about the little country has been created by the Japanese, and only the incongruities introduced by foreigners obtrude themselves as blots upon the charming picture. Even the landscape has a peculiar attraction of its own, but its individuality is largely attributable to the people who have lived under its influence and who have striven to make it express the love that is lavished upon it. Many a time I have, in imagination, stripped the slopes of Fuji of tea gardens, of rice terraces, of scraggy pine and fronded bamboo groves, of the little, low-thatched bamboo and paper houses, and of the wee people in quaint kimonos and "clonking" wooden shoes who inhabit them. And I have substituted waving fields of grain, broad pastures full of sleek, lazy cattle, modern, prosperous houses surrounded by conventional gardens and flanked by imposing stables and granaries; I have turned the toes of the population outward, have put them in civilized shoes, in trousers and in petticoats—and then I have stood back to contemplate the picture. But my prayer has been, "God forbid the evolution of the Japanese along such lines!" The Japanese are Japan, and it is the Japanese who weave the spell that holds the hearts unused to mystic charm. To those who say they hate the Japanese I will answer, "You hate individual Japanese." So do I. But, looking back upon the happy days I lived among them, I can see where I myself must at times have inspired in them a hatred for the race I seemed to represent. If ever a people were patient and long-suffering, they have been, in the face of the foreign invasion that has harassed and threatened them for fifty odd years; and perhaps in their arrogance and apparent insincerity in their intercourse with foreigners they express in the politest and gentlest possible manner the feeling that would rouse almost any other nation to acts of violence and brutality. But this has nothing to do with the "call of the East." They make their land a haven for the world-weary, and the welcome it gives to such is irresistible in its unexpressed sincerity.

The first time I left Japan I was told by foreign friends never to return. I loved everything about it. Its mysteries thrilled me; its simplicity lulled me to a perfect serenity. But it had not yet succeeded in wooing me from the excitements of a big world of activity, and I looked upon it only as a holiday land to go back to as often as fortune permitted. "You will never find it the same," said my friends. "Keep your illusions. If you come back you lose them, and at the same time you lose all chance of perfect contentment anywhere else." These were people who had answered the "call," who had given up the big world and gone back to the land of sunrise to forever afterward nurse an unreasonable resentment against the very fascination that made them "happy exiles." Their prophecy is true as regards all to whom it applies.

I often wonder what it is I like most about Japan. The mingled sounds that fill the air? Perhaps. They are so many and so—Japanese. They surround one all the time. They are as would-be friends speaking to one out of the unseen and the unknown. There is a peculiar quality in the Japanese voice that, together with the strange measures of their musical speech, lends to every cry or street call an arching individuality that can only be described as Oriental. "Strange Oriental sounds." How often one runs across this phrase in literature of the far East. I once upon a time sat in my little Japanese house in the shadow of old Chion-in temple at Kyoto, and devoted a whole ar-

ticle to them, writing about them as they came to my ears through the flower-scented air of a day in June. But they are not to be described separately. They form a marvelous chorus—a chorus of life as full of unconscious leisure and serenity as ours is full of conscious hurry and strife. And beneath them all, like a broad foundation of eternal promise, there is the deep, sonorous "tong" of the temple bell, marking the hours of the ages.

The casual visitor to Japan gets tired of temples in the course of about the second day's sight-seeing. They are everywhere. They are all alike. And yet each has its marked individuality and each its history full of a deep romance that carries one through lives to lives again, and into such mysticism as is comprehensible only to those who live the philosophy of Amida Buddha, the whole sum of which is—tranquillity. How many summer afternoons have I idled in the seclusion of a temple garden, with my soul asleep to everything but the music of the cicadae orchestra, scraping their thousand fiddle-strings among the leaves of the tall cryptomerias, in rhythmic accompaniment to the droning voice of the priest before the altar, murmuring without pause the day through, "Namu Amida Butsu, Namu Amida Butsu!"—"Glory to the Eternal Buddha!" And I was half conscious then that I was making memories that would haunt me always and never leave me to rest content in any abode less peaceful. But is this the "voice of the East?" Not to everybody, I'm sure. There are purely material fascinations that are undoubtedly missed far more by many than are the melodies and mysticisms of Oriental life.

Most people who have returned from a long residence in Japan are troubled by the memory of such a home as can only be enjoyed in that land of perfectly ordered doll-houses. A Japanese house as a Japanese lives in it would be an impossible residence for a foreigner, but a Japanese house as a foreigner lives in it is the most delightful combination of aestheticism and luxuriousness that could possibly be imagined. On top of the soft, sweet-scented rice-straw mats that cover all Japanese floors the foreigner spreads thick rugs from Persia or Smyrna, or, better still, from Tien-Tsin. He throws the dainty *shoji* open and makes wide spaces, in which he disposes inviting couches, easy-chairs, fragile little tea-tables, a piano, and carved cabinets full of the quaint and beautiful ornaments of the ornamental East. He fills his dining-room with the exquisite porcelain for which Japan is world-renowned. He imports fine linens from the Occident and supplements them with the wonderful drawn-work and embroidery. In fact, he luxuriates in an extravagant simplicity that utterly spoils him for anything more complicated or less elegant.

And then his servants! What jewels above valuation they sometimes are. They steal. Oh, of course. They lie. So they do. They get drunk. That's true. They gamble all the time. To be sure. But they do their work. The house runs along like a well-oiled machine, without visible effort and without a sound. Your Japanese cook is able to be the finest cook in the world. He is a despot. He is a prince. He has to have underlings to do everything for him from preparing vegetables to turning the roast in the oven. But he and his staff do not cost any more than an ordinary "single-handed" cook at home, and to see him standing by in his grandeur directing every move that is made, is something worth while. And then there is never any fear that he will send into the dining-room anything that is not finished to his own irreproachable taste. He pads the tradesmen's accounts and accepts commissions at the expense of his employer. Yes; but he is a caterer as well as a cook. He needs only to know how many he is to cater for, and he has a knack of learning the pet tastes of every guest who sits down at his master's table. Isn't that worth a little leniency? Isn't that worth the little twinge of conscience with which a householder looks over his monthly accounts? I think so.

And, anyway, this is the only kind of thieving to which a Japanese servant will stoop. He doesn't steal your money, your jewelry, your clothes, nor your silver. These may be left lying around with the utmost carelessness. He will even take care of them for you. He will transfer your small money from one suit of clothes to another and never dream of taking so much as a penny. He never loses anything in a convenient place, as some servants are liable to do. This is beneath his dignity. He is, as a rule, a thoroughly good servant. What he does he does well, be he cook, house-boy, valet, or what not, and he is always dignified and always quiet. He makes home a refuge and eases one's sense of responsibility to a degree that is delicious, if demoralizing, and I think there is much of the insistent call of the East in the memory of the gentle "Ohaio, O Dana San!" or "Ohaio, Oku San!" with which he greeted one every sweet morning of one's sweet lotus life.

Then there is the jinrikisha. One of the most fascinating books ever written about Japan is called "Jinrikisha Days," and what a wealth of fascinating reminiscence the all-embracing title calls up. The only reason there are not jinrikishas everywhere in the world is that there are not *kuramayas* everywhere. They are only to be found in Japan. The Chinese pull 'rikshas; so do the Koreans, and others less distinguished in their individuality; but there are no people

in the world like the lithe-limbed, smiling little men who in Japan do horse service infinitely better than any horse ever could. The old style 'riksha is a sort of rattlebang affair that, though extremely comfortable, is too noisy to be entirely satisfactory, but nowadays they are making the little vehicles with steel-spoked and rubber-tired wheels that spin along over the hard clay roads with no more noise than a bicycle makes, and I can think of nothing in the world more delightful than a long spin in one of these, through a lingering summer twilight, with two white-clad boys running tandem in front and another doing *atoshi* service behind. The *atoshi*, by the way, is a Japanese animal who has not come in for his just share of renown in foreign tales of old Japan. He is to be found at the foot of almost every hill in the little empire, waiting patiently the day through to help passing *kuramayas* get their jinrikishas to the top. And it is always left to the occupant of the 'riksha to decide whether or not he shall be employed. The *kuramaya* will labor up alone if necessary, but nobody ever thinks of saying no to the little man who offers his services. He is paid, as a rule ten *sen* (five cents) for his labor, and as he receives it at the top of the hill he gives the 'riksha a farewell push that starts the *kuramaya* easily on his level way, then with a cheerful "*sayonara*" (good-bye), he runs back down the hill at top speed to wait for another fare.

It is all so picturesque and unusual, the life in Japan. Perhaps that is the secret of one's longing for it. But there is nobody quite enough in love with it to be utterly blind to its disadvantages. We people of the big world have been brought up with certain loves and tastes that must be sacrificed for the lotus life of the far East. We like gay crowds, theatres, the opera, fine restaurants, and the whirl of interesting society. Of these there is nothing in Japan, and so it becomes after all a very serious matter of exchange that can never be made quite happily. It is all this that causes the never-ending resentment of the Eastern foreigner against the fascinations that keep him in the East. Fancy living year in and year out without ever going to a theatre, without ever hearing an opera, without ever really knowing anything of all the interests that go to make up life in the big Western cities that the Occidental naturally loves. All this places a big question mark after one's desire to remain in the land of tranquillity and "approximate time."

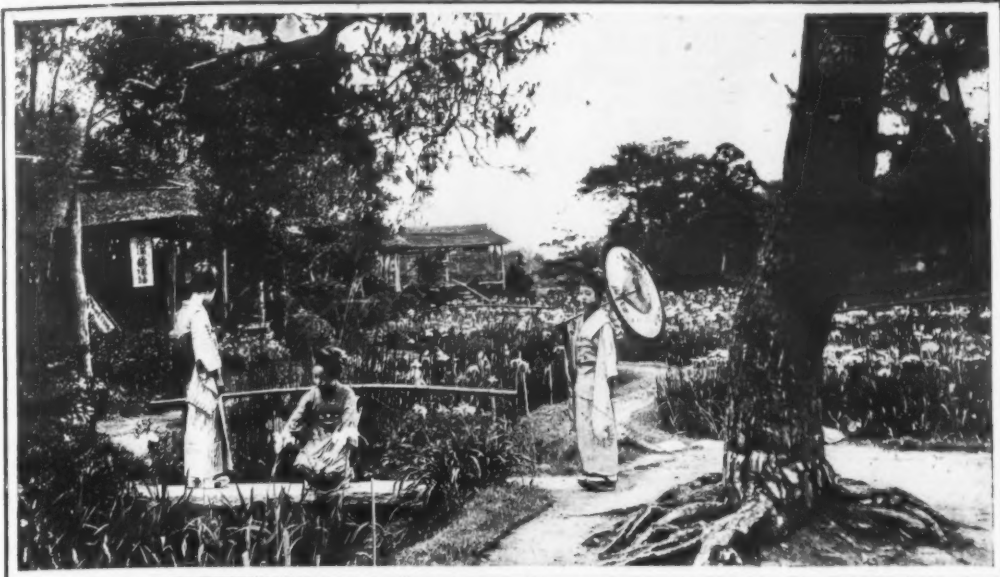
But at the same time Mr. Kipling knew what he was talking about. "If you've 'eard the East a-callin' you won't never 'eed nought else." One comes back into the world. One plunges into a mad round of gayety, thinking to make up for all the losses of years of exile. Theatres, operas, cafés, automobiles, dissipations of every sort succeed each other with feverish rapidity until one begins to wonder how the people who never know anything else, who never want to know anything else, manage to live and actually look healthy. Then comes the fearful *ennui* and the voice of the East begins to grow insistent. In the stifling air of a crowded restaurant one's eyes will close upon the surrounding splendor and open in dreams upon a secluded little tea-house under a long-branched pine-tree, where soft-voiced little *Ne Sans* (elder sisters) wait upon their knees to do gracefully and gently one's smallest bidding. They take off one's stiff, hot shoes, place white rice-straw, velvet-strapped *zori* upon one's tired feet, and lead the way into the cool depths of the beautiful bamboo house, so restful in its simplicity, to a little balcony of polished cedar overlooking a garden, where long-stemmed irises nod to their quivering images in the mirror of a limpid pool full of golden carp, and where a myriad azalea petals flutter in the air to a final resting-place in the damp, earth-odorous shadows of the pine-trees. And it isn't exactly satisfying to open one's eyes again upon the hot-house splendor around one and realize that such rest is so many thousands of miles away.

The call of the East is the call of peace; the call of serenity that knows no restless striving after the unnecessary, the unattainable. The call of the East is the call of mysticism to the lovers of unknowable things, and however unconscious the response may be, there is no heart to which the melancholy "tong" of the temple bell does not appeal with its sweet and all-embracing hopelessness that expects no hope.

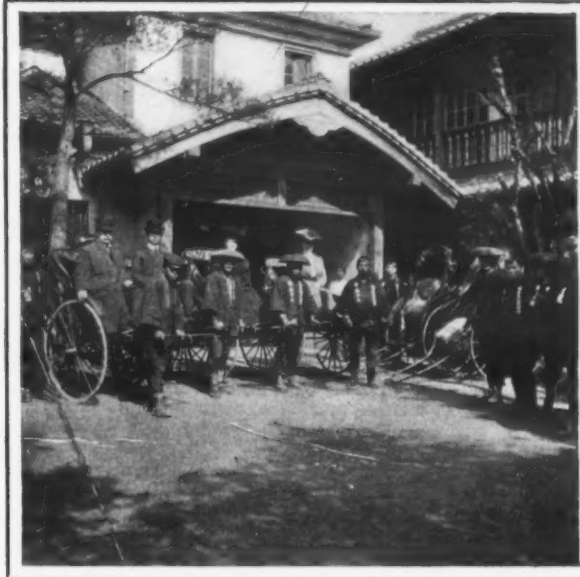
At the First Sign

OF BABY'S TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMOR USE CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA OINTMENT.

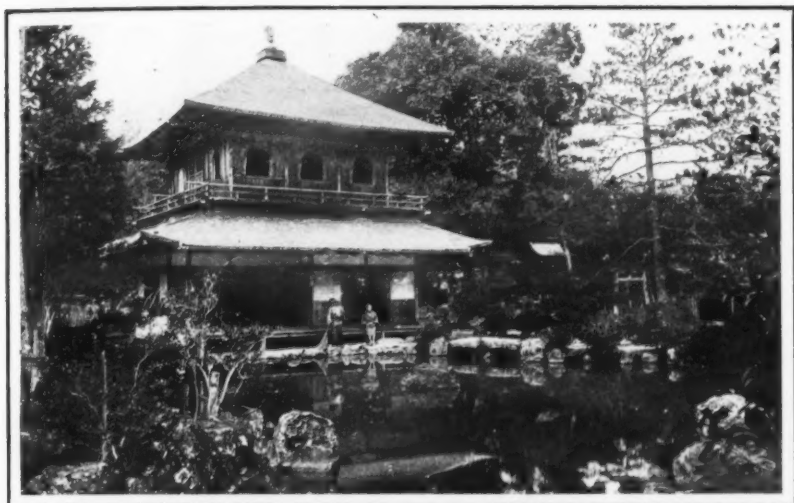
Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are in most cases speedy, permanent, and economical.



AN IRIS POOL IN A DELIGHTFUL TEA-HOUSE GARDEN.



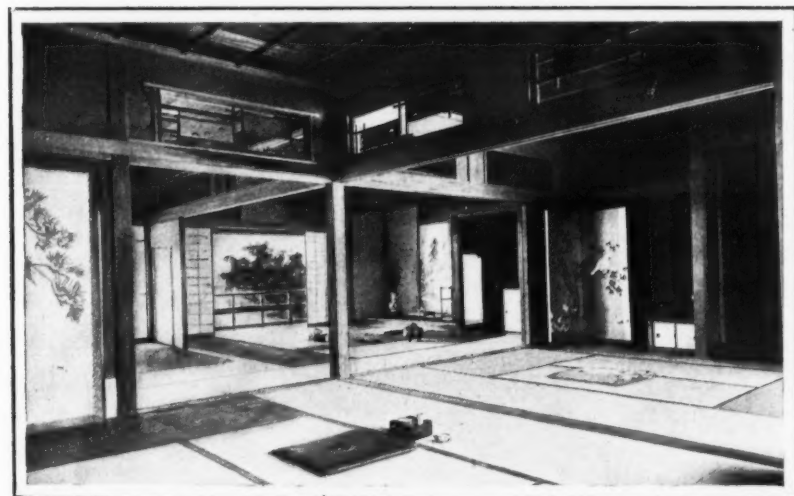
HAPPY "EXILES" LEAVING A TEA-HOUSE IN KIOTO.



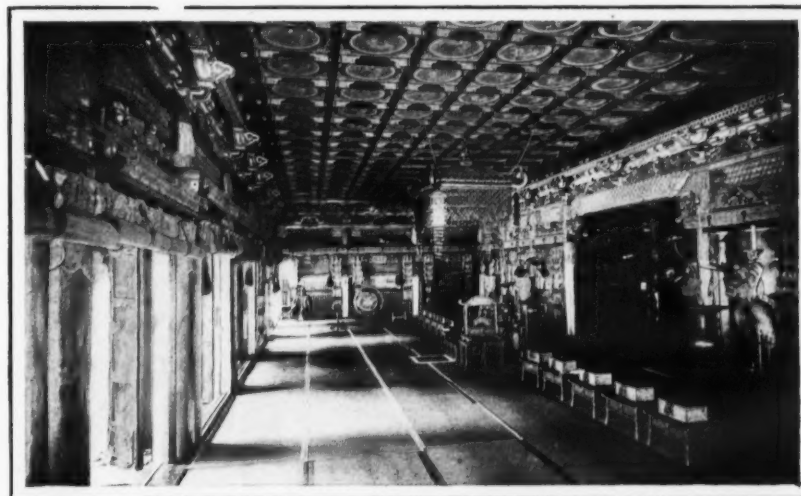
ANCIENT TEMPLE IN A SACRED WILDWOOD IN JAPAN.



CHARACTERISTIC SCENE IN MIKADO-LAND.



INTERIOR OF A TYPICAL JAPANESE HOUSE AS A JAPANESE LIVES IN IT.



SUPERB ALTAR OF AMIDA BUDDHA IN A JAPANESE TEMPLE.



SACRED SECLUSION—WHERE THE PRIEST'S VOICE IS ALWAYS HEARD.



BEAUTIFUL AND TRANQUIL CORNER IN A JAPANESE GARDEN.

PEACEFUL AND CHARMING SCENES IN THE HEART OF JAPAN.
PLEASING AND PICTURESQUE NOOKS, ANCIENT SACRED EDIFICES, AN ORNATE ALTAR, AND A SIMPLY-FURNISHED HOME.
Photographs from Eleanor Franklin. See opposite page.

Comforts and Dainties at Cuban Hotels

By Harriet Quimby

CUBAN COOKERY and Cuban hotel accommodations have been the source of many and varied opinions according to the temperament and demands of the traveler. Nothing but disappointment awaits the tourist who expects to find a St. Regis in the land of Mañana, but one ordinarily optimistic will be surprised to find so much that is really good in a comparatively new country; that is, new as far as hotel life and tourist travel are concerned. In all Cuban hotels the law of compensation is manifest at all times. A cool, delightfully fresh and spotlessly clean room, with freshly-washed stone floors, crisp and dainty net curtains, and linen of fine texture, makes up for the hard bed and the lack of hot and cold running water. At the table the lack of good beefsteak is more than supplied by very excellent omelets, a variety of fish, unrivaled cheese, together with fruits and vegetables in infinite variety. The butter throughout Cuba is undeniably bad, but the bread, daintily brown, crusty, and made with flour which tastes wheaty, is alone worth a trip to Cuba to sample and enjoy. "Why travel at all if one is going to have the same programme that is offered at home?" one is tempted to reply to the man who complains of the dearth in Cuba of comforts which are to be had in New York. Of course Cuba is not New York. Its very difference renders it to the cosmopolitan a means of endless entertainment.

The first thing a woman tourist sees, after the boy has brought up the luggage, pulled up the curtains, asked in a soft Anglo-Spanish *patois* if she would like to have a glass of orange juice or a plate of pineapple, and, in the conscious way of bell-boys the world over, lingered until the inevitable coin has reached his palm, is a quaint, old-fashioned candlestick, which she mentally decides would look much better in New York, where it would be appreciated. A second glance brings to light another antique in the shape of a stone bottle which contains the drinking water, and, even on scorching hot days, keeps it moderately cool. Being a woman, she next examines the bedspread, which is crocheted, and ten to one is of a dainty lavender or old-blue color. French windows open wide upon a balcony, and a general impression of the room is pleasing. Sometimes the electric bells are out of tune, and now and then the elevator balks, but, when one stops to think, the same faults are encountered in even the best hotels in Europe and, indeed, in America, where hotel life is supposed to have reached a state of perfection.

Rocking-chairs are everywhere in Cuba. Parlors, sitting-rooms, and even bedrooms are supplied with these comfortable seats. In the corner of the Hotel Pasaje lobby, a rendezvous for Americans in Havana, at least a dozen inviting-looking willow rockers are grouped. Love of comfort is the keynote of the Cuban nature, and it does not take the average American very long to drop into the habit of continual rest. It is somewhat interesting to the stranger to occupy

one of these chairs for a time and to watch the lobby entertainment furnished unconsciously by the guests.

An elderly couple comes in, each proudly wearing a brand-new panama hat, obviously a recent purchase. As every guest in the hotel has not only visited the several panama-hat markets in the city, but is also thoroughly familiar with the prices, the elderly purchasers are the cynosure of all eyes and the target of numerous mental calculations as to how they succeeded in bargaining with the dealer for anything like reasonable rates. Close on the heels of this satisfied couple comes a prosperous and portly-looking Cuban, who rushes into the outstretched arms of another, also portly. The two embrace twice and stand each with an arm over the shoulder of the other, school-girl fashion, while they hold an animated conversation. Newly-married pairs just over from Florida are everywhere. An interpreter heads a group of half a dozen school teachers, all anxious to see everything, to sample everything, and to convey notes of the same to their little books, which will eventually promote intellectual bumps on the foreheads of young Americans.

Tiring of the continuous performance, the stranger wanders into the dining-room, where walls that fold up like screens leave the room like a garden, with the exception of the roof. A narrow rod separates the diners from the sidewalk. The meal is very likely breakfast, for the early-morning meal of coffee and rolls, with fruit, is served in the rooms and genuine breakfast is served in the dining-room from ten until two. The table is gay with fruits of various colors, flavors, and degrees of palatability. Like the Jamaicans, the Cubans peel their small, deliciously sweet oranges like apples, stick a fork through them, and literally gnaw them off, a process which results in extracting all the juice without eating the pulp. It is rather a mussy way to eat fruit, but in a country where it is the custom it seems to be all right, although Americans at these orange fests, preceding the meals, act like naughty children escaped for the moment from the eye of their governess. It is very likely the way they feel, for no American, without weeks of practice, can eat oranges in this way without staining the table-cloth and dripping orange juice everywhere except in the right place. A plate of sliced pineapple is set on each table. Assorted native fruits, mameys, sapotas, anons, mangoes, etc., are always served. Shell-fish in abundance and fish of every variety are a feature of Cuban meals. Generally three kinds on one plate are served to each guest—soft-shell crabs, white bait, and sea-bass, or some similar salt-water fish.

The Cubans have the art of cooking eggs to perfection. The most popular method with Americans is that called "Eggs Cuban." A small earthen dish is filled with a sauce previously prepared and consisting of tomatoes, mushrooms, and green peppers, highly seasoned. Two eggs broken on top are sprinkled

with a little parsley, salt, pepper, and butter, and the whole is set in a very hot oven for a moment. Nowhere in the world can a Cuban omelet be excelled. The Hotel Pasaje omelet is famous, and few American visitors leave Havana without having tested the skill of the Pasaje omelet chef. The success of the Cuban omelet is that it is wet without being watery, as omelets are apt to be and almost invariably are in America. The secret, as far as the chef could explain, is not to beat the eggs too much, but to break the white and yolk together, stir a moment, and turn into a pan which is hot, but not too hot. For any ordinary cook, eggs treated in this way would be simply scrambled in place of transforming themselves into a delicious bit which would rouse the most jaded appetite. American travelers who taboo meat when in a hot climate often order a Spanish omelet, a potato-omelet, and a jelly or rum omelet all for the same meal, without exciting comment from the waiter.

Aside from the olives, which are different from anything in the same line seen in this country, the next best thing on a Cuban menu is the guava jelly and the cheese, which are served together. The cheese is of two varieties, the Cuban, made from goats' milk, and the ordinary cream cheese. The jelly is thick and is cut in strips. Even in the most primitive hotels in Cuba this dessert is served, and, in fact, the natives seem to consider it as much a part of the every-day meal as bread. Orange juice is a favorite drink at meals. Excellent ice-creams are made with the native fruits. Cuban coffee is a curiosity to the American. The bean is burned to a cinder, the Cubans claiming that this destroys the toxic qualities. The waiter brings a pot of coffee with one hand and a pot of boiled salted milk with the other. The diner generally experiments with this combination, first trying half milk and half coffee, then varying the quantities until he has a mixture to suit his taste. A few Americans like salted milk and coffee, but to the majority the Cuban coffee is a joke. Cuban chocolate is unusually good.

During the heat of the day in summer many Cuban families prefer to order their dinners from the hotels to cooking them in their own homes, and a frequent sight in the street, of Havana is the dinner carrier. The food is placed in a series of casserole-like dishes, which, being of heavy ware and each fitting closely upon the other, keep the contents hot for a considerable length of time. The Cuban stoves are all primitive affairs in which charcoal is burned. Few modern stoves have found their way to the little republic, and even the American families who live in Havana seem to prefer the old-fashioned method of cooking. A charming feature of all Cuban homes, and many hotels, is the court around which the house is built. The average Cuban house is barn-like and unattractive on the outside, but to the visitor who steps within, a transformation like fairyland meets the eye. The majority of the courts are filled with flowers and small shrubbery, and many of them have fountains.

The Man in the Auto

IN THE Coupe d'Or race abroad a Benz car was overturned and M. de Pasquale was killed, which, unfortunately for the automobile in road-racing, broke a long-standing record; for not before since 1903, in the ill-fated Paris-Madrid race, have we had a death due to road-racing. In this great event seven deaths occurred, due to mismanagement, bad police patrolling, and the excessive number of entries, figuring up 314 racing cars, touring cars, and motor cycles, which caused a wild scramble.

OWING TO THE excellent surface, underground, and overhead rapid-transit system, and the peculiar shape of New York, that city will probably never have a reversion to omnibus and stage lines, even if they are propelled by motors. We have, however, in New York, over 700 electric cabs in daily use, but these are not omnibuses running on fixed lines and routes, but are only for hire for transient use at exorbitant rates. London has, however, 432 motor omnibuses running on her thoroughfares over twenty-six different routes. Paris, the home and pioneer of the automobile movement, is peculiar, because it is a singular fact that the gay residents of that happy city are among the last to benefit by the use of the motor-car for urban passenger traffic, but a start was made recently, and Paris has now eleven motor omnibuses in use similar to those running in London. One hundred more of these cars will be added before the close of the present year, and the company expects to have, eventually, over 500 motor omnibuses in use. What deterred the use of the motor omnibus in Paris was the high price of gasoline, which does not count in pleasure-car use.

HILL-CLIMBING is still one of our most popular sports. The original idea was to see who could get to the top first, and, after all, this is all that is in the game. Since then, however, it is only the question of who has got the biggest engine in his car, and therefore hill-climbing will eventually die an easy

death as a sporting proposition, because the little fellows have no chance. Handicapping has been suggested, but even that cannot take away from any car the glory of making the fastest time. The American Automobile Association should take up this matter and lay out a tentative formula for some of the coming hill-climbing contests which should give to cars of any power and weight a really fair chance of winning on mechanical efficiency at least. It would be also just as well to classify them according to prices. Some one had suggested to classify the cars according to chassis price, but that would never do. Another suggestion, and probably a more satisfactory one, would be a rule based on the cubical contents of the cylinders, although the technical experts say that even this rule should be complicated by weight conditions, otherwise the cars will be of the feather-weight or cobweb type, when qualified for a certain class according to their cylinder dimensions, though after all much below the proper weight of cars of this capacity.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. A. W."—A sprag on an automobile is as necessary in a hilly country as a brake. The best form of sprag is one called the ratchet sprag, fitted on the countershaft. Care, however, should be taken to lift off the sprag from the gears when reversing, or otherwise the gears will become damaged. Some of the foreign cars which use sprags are fitted with an automatic release to the sprag when the reverse is used.

"J. C. D."—Both the chain speed gears and differential gears need looking after at least every 1,500 or 2,000 miles of running. Drain off or take out all the oil from the cases and clean them with kerosene. If the gears are all right, fill up the cases with fresh gear-oil or grease, and the car will run, as the Englishman says, "sweetly and quietly," without that frightful burr-r which is so often heard. Of course if any of the gears are worn they should be immediately replaced.

"M. P."—It is of absolutely no use to fit only one non-skid tire, for both driving-wheels must be so fitted. The reason of this is perfectly obvious, for it puts a great strain on the differential. The one non-skid makes the diameter of the one wheel larger and so throws more work on the differential and also prevents the wheel from slipping. When a smooth-tired wheel is used it allows a certain amount of slip in starting and stopping, and here is where the differential is called into use. Hundreds of differential gears have been spoiled by the use of a single non-skid tire instead of two.

"W. E. J."—If the exhaust valves on your motor are all right, the trouble probably then lies in your exhaust tube. Sometimes the baffle-plates in the exhaust tubes, which are drilled with small holes, through which the exhaust gases must pass, become clogged up, due

to imperfect mixture and over-lubrication, the latter being the main cause. Makers generally advise purchasers to use lots of oil while the car is new, and, as a result, the exhaust tubes become almost wholly choked shortly after the car comes into use. Every car should have its exhaust tube cleaned at least two or three times a season.

"M. L. F."—Tires become age-checked by exposure to strong light when not in use, hence it is necessary to leave the covers in their packings whenever possible, and to exhaust all the air from the inner tube, so there will be no danger of a fold or inner crease. Besides that, mud should be carefully wiped from the covers or shoes after driving on a muddy road. Oil, of course, in any shape, must be kept away from rubber, because it is a natural solvent. The continual dropping of oil on rubber will cause a blister which, when dry, can be reduced to powder when rubbing it with the fingers. But after all, more tires are spoiled by not being pumped hard enough than by hard use. Tire repairers say that sixty per cent. of the tires brought to them for repair are spoiled by being under-inflated when in use. The tough, heavy non-skid tire, which does not yield readily to the pressure, should be carefully watched for this defect. Keep a table of tire pressures at hand, fit a gauge to your pump and test your tires at least twice a week for the best results.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

"No Trouble"

TO CHANGE FROM COFFEE TO POSTUM.

"POSTUM HAS done a world of good for me," writes an Illinois man.

"I've had indigestion nearly all my life but never dreamed coffee was the cause of my trouble, until last spring I got so bad I was in misery all the time.

"A coffee drinker for 30 years, it irritated my stomach and nerves, yet I was just crazy for it. After drinking it with my meals, I would leave the table, go out and lose my meal and the coffee, too. Then I'd be as hungry as ever.

"A friend advised me to quit coffee and use Postum—said it cured him. Since taking his advice I retain my food and get all the good out of it, and don't have those awful hungry spells.

"I changed from coffee to Postum without any trouble whatever, felt better from the first day I drank it. I am well now and give the credit to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."



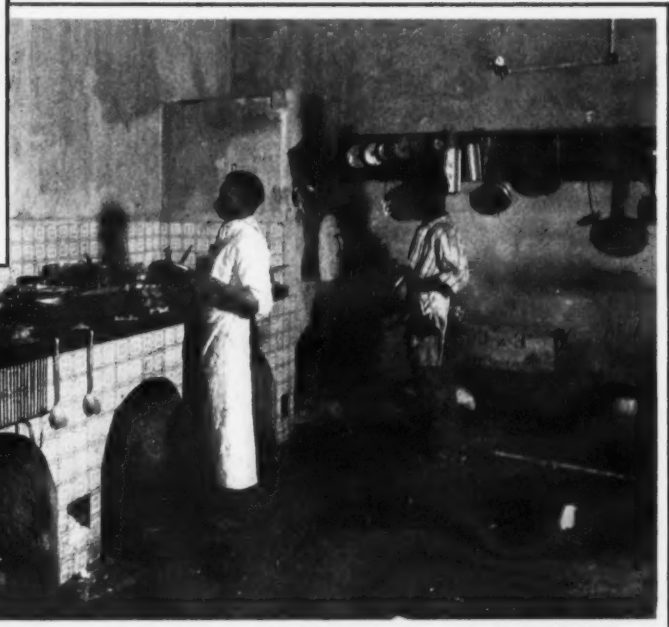
PLEASANT CORNER IN A HAVANA HOTEL LOBBY, WITH ITS FULL QUOTA OF ROCKING-CHAIRS.



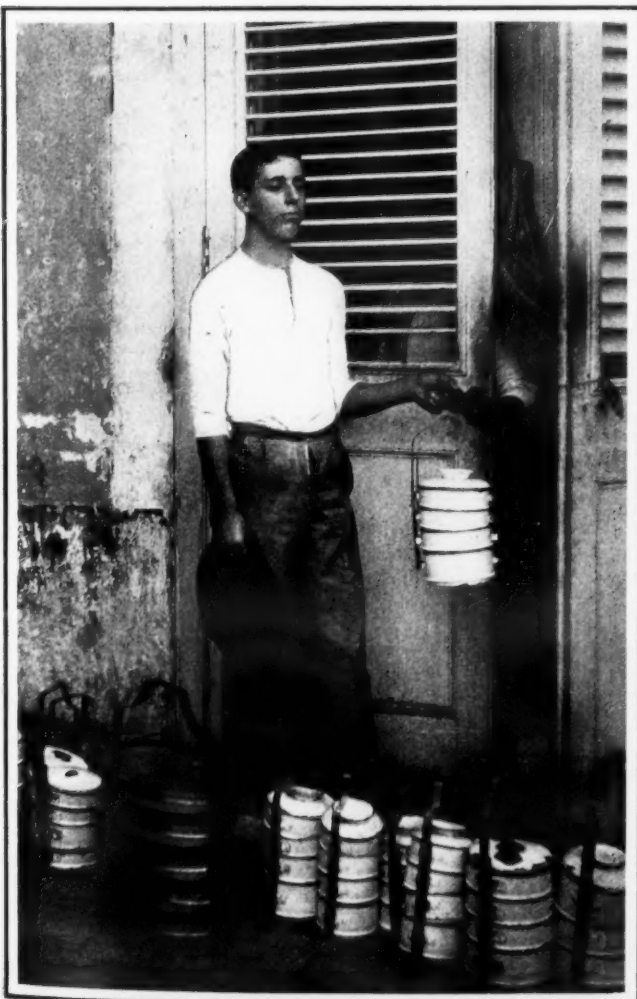
HOTEL PASAJE, THE RENDEZVOUS OF AMERICAN TOURISTS IN HAVANA.



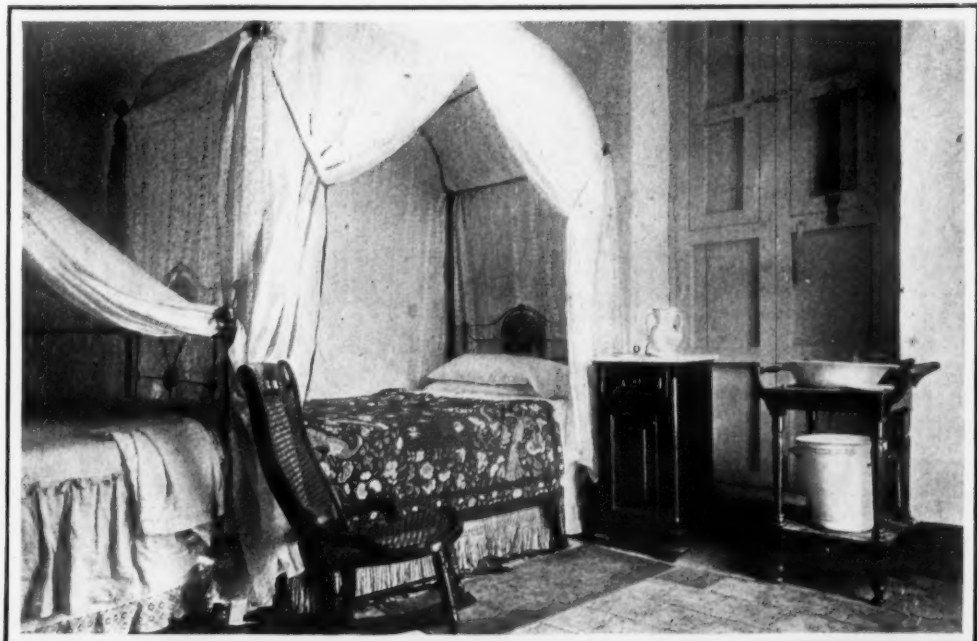
ATTRACTIVE COURT-YARD IN THE RESIDENCE OF SENOR URBANO GONZALEZ, MANAGER OF THE HOTEL PASAJE.



A CUBAN KITCHEN, WITH THE CHEF PREPARING A DELICIOUS OMELET.



SERVING DINNERS FROM A CUBAN HOTEL TO NEAR-BY FAMILIES.



TYPICAL SLEEPING APARTMENT IN A HOTEL IN CUBA.

ATTRactions AND PECULIAR FEATURES OF A CUBAN HOTEL.
A NOOK WHERE ROCKING-CHAIRS ABOUND, A COOL AND CLEAN SLEEPING-ROOM, AND AN ODD WAY OF PROVIDING OUTSIDERS WITH DINNERS.—*Photographs from Harriet Quimby. See opposite page.*

Building America's Greatest Cathedral

By Henry V. Andrews



STATUES OF ANGELS, BY GUTZON BORGLUM, FOR THE BELMONT CHAPEL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

SINCE THE project for the erection of a great Protestant Episcopal cathedral in New York had its first tangible expression in the formal inauguration of the work on St. John's Day (December 27th) 1892, much has been accomplished at Morningside Heights—much more than meets the eye. The huge arch which dominates a wide stretch of urban landscape, two partly-finished chapels, and a few massive piers in process of construction, give assurance of an imposing pile in the future, but they do not hint of the difficulties which had to be surmounted before a stone of the edifice was laid.

After the site—one of the finest on the island of Manhattan, a lofty ridge overlooking the Hudson and the Palisades on the west and Long Island Sound on the east—had been selected, the architects, Heins & La Farge, began boring tests to determine the depth to which it would be necessary to excavate in order to secure an absolutely firm foundation. A depth of about fifty-four feet was reached before the rock was found to be solid enough to bear the weight of the south pier of the present great arch.

The style of the completed Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be round-arch Gothic of the period marking the transition from Romanesque to Gothic. The great central tower, 425 feet high, including the spire, will be sixteen-sided, with four massive turrets, however, giving it almost an effect of squareness. The arch which is now standing is one of the four which will support the tower and spire, the estimated weight of which, 138,718,000 pounds, furnishes ample reason for the precautions observed in securing the foundations. The "crossing" above which the tower rises has been so treated as to secure a large, unobstructed space, the nearest approach to which, hitherto, in any Gothic cathedral has been furnished by the Octagon of Ely Cathedral. The height of the dome of St. John the Divine will be 252 feet, that of the choir being 118. A mode of treatment unknown in English Gothic, but of which some very beautiful examples are to be seen in Rhenish churches, is found in the rounding of the ends of the transepts. So built, without the entrances characteristic of the square-ended transepts, they afford more seclusion for the placing of memorial monuments.

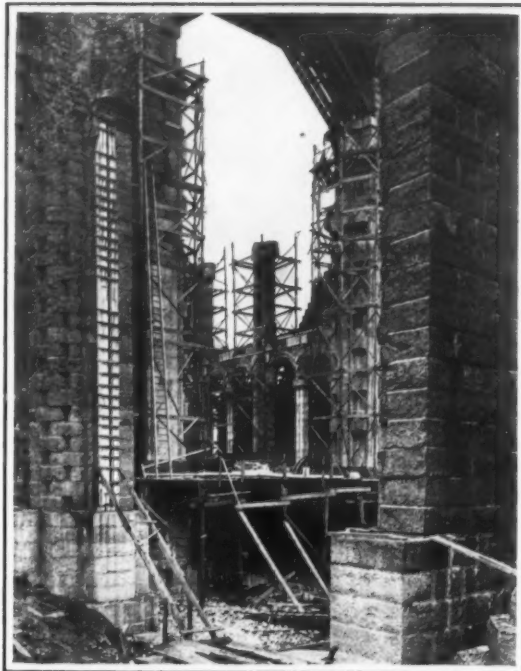
One of the most noticeable features of the construction, so far as it has proceeded, is the huge buttresses which flank the arch. These, which are to afford added strength to the piers supporting the tower, will not be visible when the cathedral is completed; they will have been built into the walls of the nave, choir, and transepts. To any one who has viewed these buttresses at close range, this statement will give some idea of the massiveness of the walls within which they will be swallowed up. The greatest thickness will be seventeen or eighteen feet, at the bases of the four flanking towers, where the buttress

arches come to the floor level. The east end will be inclosed with a semi-circular apse, around which will run the ambulatory. Seven radiating chapels, to be known as "the Chapels of the Tongues," will open from the ambulatory.

It is hoped that the crossing and choir may be finished within three years, the nave, the transepts, the central spire, and other embellishments being left for the future. One of the seven chapels, St. Saviour's, is nearly finished, and a second is in process of construction. The cathedral trustees look forward to the completion of the whole structure, with the episcopal residence, choir school, synod house, and deaconesses' institution, within forty years, at a cost which is—very roughly—estimated at ten million dollars. In a recent address, referring to the proposition to build a United States battle-ship at a cost of ten million dollars, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington said that it seemed not unreasonable to ask the people of the country to raise an equal sum for the building of a house of God.

One part of the cathedral is completed, and has been so for several years. Services are held every Sunday (except for a brief period in summer, when they are held in the Cathedral Grove) in the crypt. The principal feature of this underground place of worship, unique in this country, is the Wallace Memorial Chapel, a remarkable work in mosaic, which has frequently been described under the name of the Tiffany Chapel, so called from its designer, Mr. Louis Tiffany.

No part of the work of construction thus far has attracted more attention than the cutting, transporting, and setting in position of the eight pillars, costing \$25,000 each, which separate the ambulatory from the choir. These were hewn in the granite quarries of Vinalhaven, Me., and were, it is said, the largest monolithic columns ever wrought. It was found impossible, on account of their weight, to turn them in their original proportions—one broke in two on the lathe—and they were accordingly cut into a long and a short section each before they were shipped to New York. The first and eighth have short sections of eighteen feet, the long sections of all of them being thirty-seven feet, six inches. Reaching New York by boat, they were transported to the cathedral grounds on a specially designed truck weighing ten tons. This was drawn by a traction engine equipped with a hoisting drum, the engine taking its station at intervals and pulling the truck and its load up to it. It took ten days to transport the first column by this means; by the time the last was brought to the ground familiarity with the work made it possible to accomplish the task in four days. A gallows-frame, with two legs ninety-six feet long, was employed to hoist and lower them into the places which they now occupy. Each section—the larger ones weigh ninety tons—had been left with a projecting rim of rough stone at its upper end, which kept the wire cables from slipping. This difficult



LOOKING SOUTH THROUGH THE GREAT ARCH OF THE CATHEDRAL TOWARD THE ORGAN LOFT.—A. E. Dunn.

operation was accomplished in each case without accident and in a singularly brief space of time, considering the toilsome nature of the labor which had brought them thus far.

As a cathedral representative of the whole country, it is fitting that the various parts of the United States should be drawn upon for the stone of which St. John the Divine is to be built. The cream-colored granite of the exterior is quarried near Peekskill, N. Y.; the light buff limestone—pure dolomite—of the interior, which lends itself readily to delicate carving, comes from Minnesota; the stone chiefly used for interior decorative work (not carving) is jasper from South Dakota, and serpentine from Pennsylvania.

Although it has already a considerable congregation, the cathedral is not a parish church, and it is expected that its attendance will be largely made up of strangers who come and go. This in itself serves to



RAILROAD USED IN EARLIER STAGES OF THE WORK TO TRANSPORT MATERIALS ABOUT THE CATHEDRAL GROUNDS.

emphasize the representative character which, it is believed, will mark this greatest of Protestant churches in America. Besides being the church of the Bishop of New York, it will also be a centre of missionary work, particularly among the foreign population of the city. This phase of its activities is made manifest in the institution of "the Chapels of the Tongues," already mentioned. The various national liturgies are recognized in the naming and dedication of these chapels, as follows: The Chapel of the Italian Rite, called the Italian Chapel, and dedicated in the name of St. Ambrose; the Chapel of the Gallican Rite, called the Huguenot Chapel, and dedicated in the name of St. Martin; the Chapel of the Mozarabic Rite, called the Spanish Chapel, and dedicated in the name of St. James; the Chapel of the Scandinavian Rite, called the Swedes Chapel, and dedicated in the name of St. Ansgarius; the Chapel of the German Rite, called the Holland Chapel, and dedicated in the name of St. Boniface; the Chapel of the British Rite, called the Scots Chapel, and dedicated in the name of St. Columba; and (occupying the central position) the Chapel of the Oriental Rite, dedicated to the Holy Name, and called St. Saviour's Chapel. This last is commonly known as the Belmont Chapel, owing to the fact that it was presented to the cathedral by Mr. August Belmont in memory of his wife. This (which is nearly finished) and the adjoining Chapel of the British Rite (the gift of the late Mrs. Edward King, in memory of her daughter; only partly finished) will be adorned with sculptures by Mr. Gutzon Borglum, a number of which are already completed.

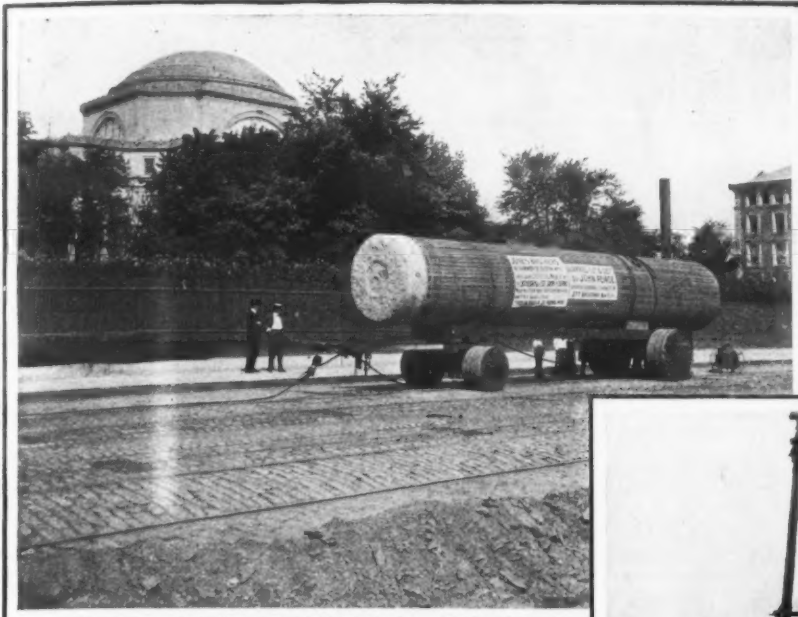
The Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be the most impressive architectural feature of the city of New York. Standing on a plateau 131 feet above the sea-level, it will thrust its spire 425 feet toward the sky—a height forty-three feet greater than that of the Park Row Building, which has the additional disadvantage of a very much lower site. In fact, only five structures in the world will overtop this

spire—the Washington Monument, the Eiffel Tower, the spire of Cologne Cathedral, the tower of Strasburg Cathedral, and the pyramid of Cheops. The top of St. Peter's lantern will be just even with its highest point. In the matter of length the American cathedral will be fifth among those of the world, St. Peter's, Canterbury, Amiens, and Antwerp all exceeding its 500 feet, interior measurement. Even with only the crossing and choir completed, the cathedral will be able to shelter 5,000 worshippers—a far larger number than can be accommodated by any existing church in the city.

Tea and Coffee Drinkers

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

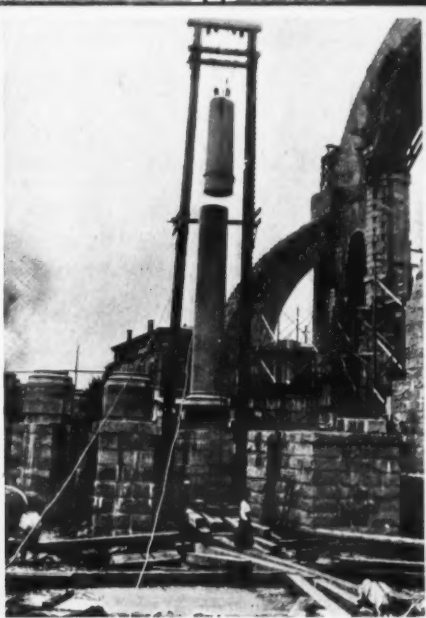
IT allays the nervousness and disordered digestion caused by excessive use of Tea, Coffee or Alcoholic drinks. An unexcelled strength-builder.



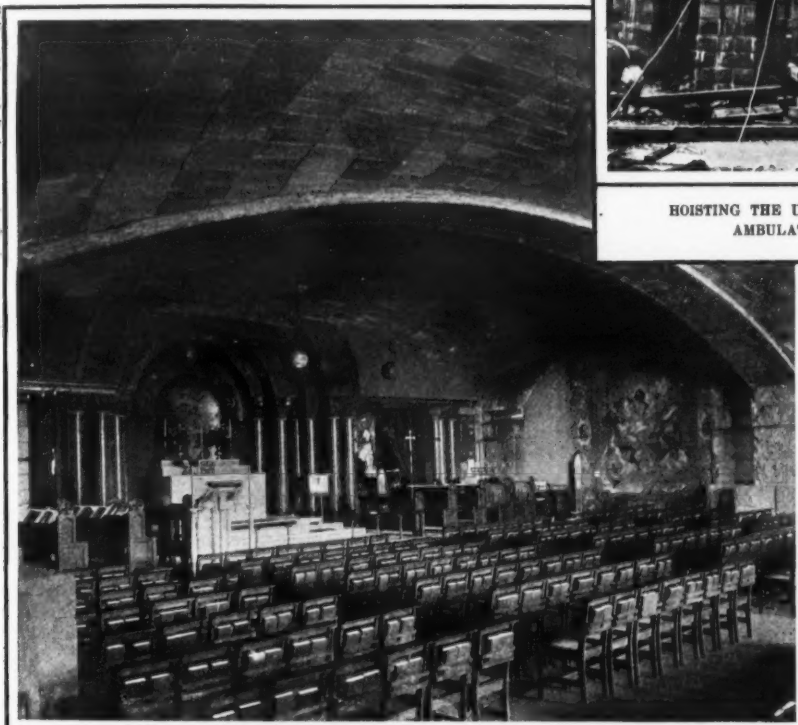
TRANSPORTING ONE OF THE NINETY-TON COLUMNS FOR THE AMBULATORY.



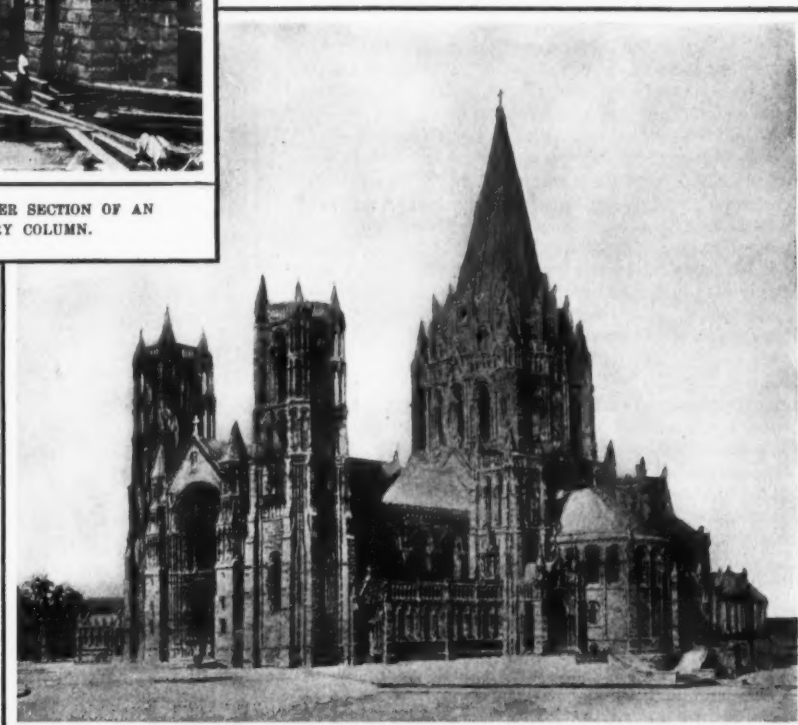
LAYING THE MASONRY OF ONE OF THE HUGE FLYING BUTTRESSES.



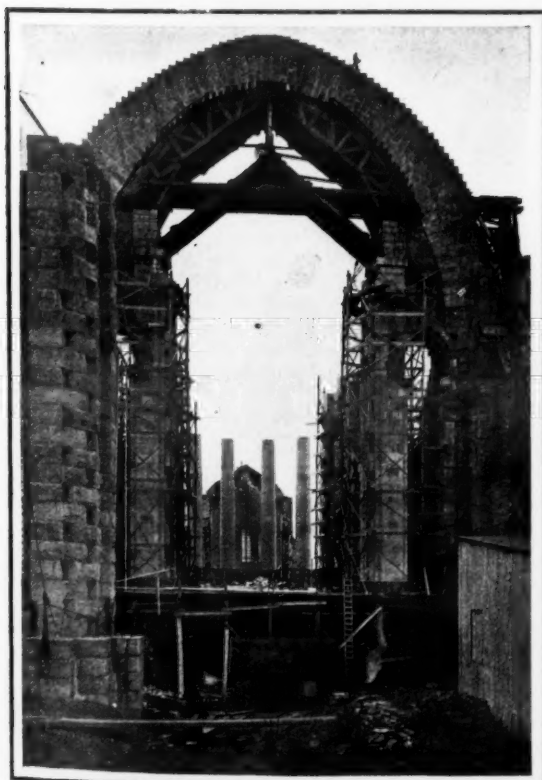
HOISTING THE UPPER SECTION OF AN AMBULATORY COLUMN.



CRYPT OF THE CATHEDRAL, SHOWING TIFFANY CHAPEL.—R. L. Dunn.



THE CATHEDRAL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED, FORTY YEARS HENCE.



VIEW THROUGH THE GREAT CENTRAL ARCH, LOOKING EAST.
A. E. Dunn.

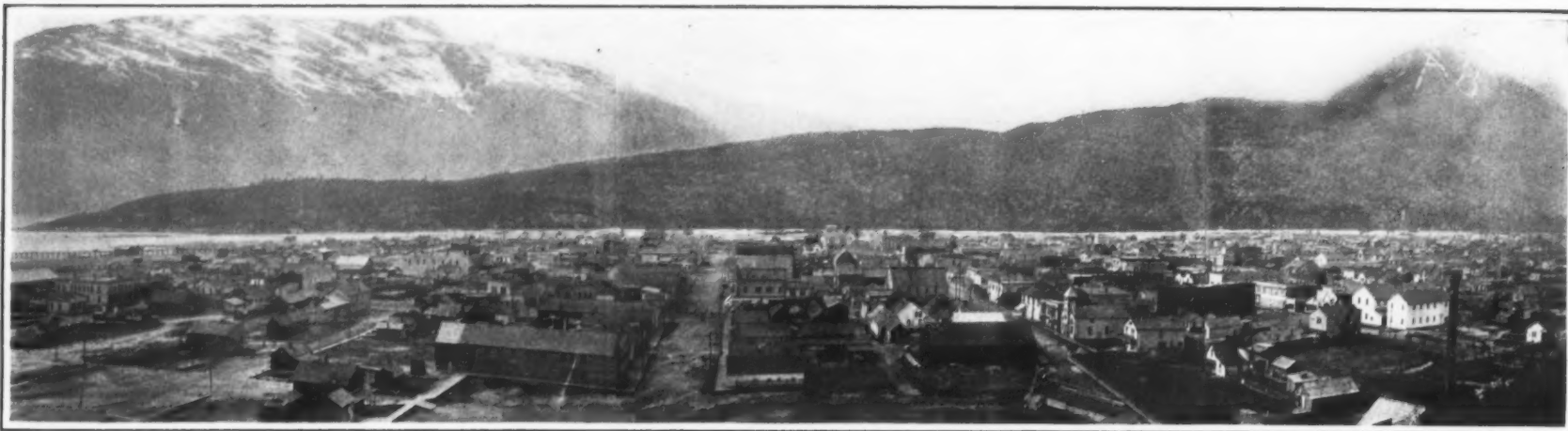


GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORK, LOOKING SOUTH FROM ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—CHAPELS AT LEFT.
A. E. Dunn.

THE MOST IMPOSING SACRED EDIFICE OF THE NEW WORLD.
CYCLOPEAN ARCHITECTURE AND OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE \$10,000,000 PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, WHICH IS SLOWLY RISING ON MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS, NEW YORK.—See opposite page.

Alaska's Deserted City and Its Flourishing Rival

By Mrs. C. R. Miller



PROSPEROUS AND GROWING CITY OF SKAGWAY, SOUTHERN TERMINUS OF THE ONLY RAILROAD IN ALASKA. (NOTE THE NATURALLY-FORMED INITIALS "A B" ON THE MOUNTAIN AT THE RIGHT.)
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

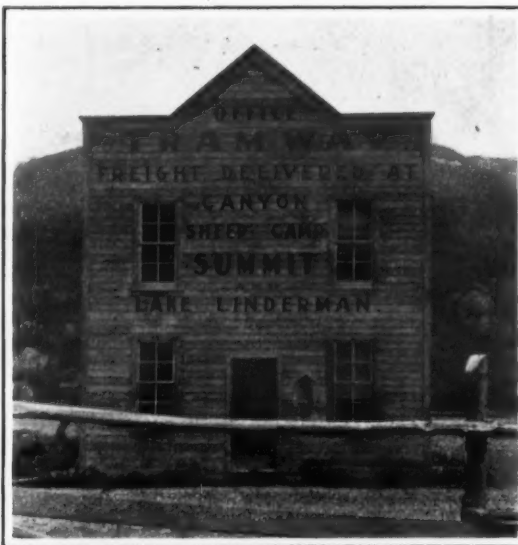
IT HAS been just ten years since George Carmack, a "squaw man," and his two Indian companions, "Shookum Jim" and "Tagish Charlie," discovered gold on the rim of what is now known as Bonanza Creek, in the Yukon Territory. People throughout the country were stirred by the thrilling accounts of the immense quantities of precious metal that lie hidden away to the extreme northwest, under the very shadow of the Arctic circle. It was not astonishing that this occasioned a mad rush of thousands to that region. There was but one way to reach the gold fields, and this was overland from the head of the Lynn Canal. Long prior to the discovery, southeastern Alaska as far as Juneau had been opened up to commerce, and steamship lines were operated between Seattle and the trading-posts and fishing-camps of that part of the country. But after the summer of 1896 these latter points paled into insignificance as compared with the importance of the great Klondike. Steamship companies found it necessary to enlarge their fleets and extend their terminal point as far as navigation would permit. Supply companies were organized and sought headquarters as close to the gold fields as possible; transportation companies were formed to haul over the steep and dangerous mountain passes the provisions and equipment of the gold-seeker. These brought a train of merchants and mechanics of every description, and Dyea and Skagway arose in a day to cities of no mean proportions, and vied with each other for the profitable trade of the impatient crowd of treasure hunters.

These cities were within a few miles of each other. Skagway, the name meaning "Home of the North Wind," faced one tongue of the Lynn Canal, hugging on either side the mountainous slopes, and in the rear opening up the shorter, but more dangerous, passage-way to the goal, nearly six hundred miles to the northward. Dyea, the Indian word for "to pack" or "to load," the older of the two, on the other tongue of the Lynn Canal, nestled between hills not so high, perhaps, but no less picturesque than its rival, and back of it, only a few miles away, was the famous Chilkoot Pass, as inseparable from Klondike history as is Dawson itself. Tickets were sold from all points to Dyea, and as early as May 1st, 1897, more than one thousand people were in the little Indian town preparing to pack over the mountains. Soon a steel-cable tramway was built over the Chilkoot Pass, the main office of which was in Dyea. Then the tents gave way to substantial frame buildings. Numerous hotels, stores, and banks opened for business, and the once Indian village became a thriving city of five thousand people.

Skagway also continued to grow, but from a different cause. The White Pass trail was a failure during the summer of 1897. Mud-holes and swamps of black loam were encountered in all the ravines, and the trail along the mountain-sides lay between boulders of great size. Scarcely ten per cent. of the men who used it ever reached Lake Bennett. Hundreds gave up in despair and returned to their homes in the States, while many settled in Skagway and engaged in various business enterprises.

As the tide of the Lynn Canal has a rise of sixteen to

eighteen feet, the steamship companies built wharves over half a mile out into the bay. Two newspapers were established, one of which still survives, the



EMPTY OFFICE, AT DYEA, OF THE TRAMWAY WHICH USED TO TRANSPORT THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF GOLD ANNUALLY.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



FIRST CAMP OF THE ARCTIC BROTHERHOOD, AT SKAGWAY, BUILT OF DRIFT-WOOD FROM THE BEACH.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Daily Alaskan, a newsy little evening paper, which sells at ten cents a copy. Here, too, the first camp of that society known as the Arctic Brotherhood was formed in 1898, and its building, the front of which is made of drift-wood found on the Skagway shores, is one of the show places of the town. The formation of this society, which now has camps in every town and settlement in Alaska, and whose membership runs into the thousands, was the result of a conference held by a number of young men on their way to the gold fields. It was suggested by one that, as they would probably need friends in that far-away country, it might be well to organize a mutual-benefit society. The badge is a small bronze button in the shape of a miner's pan, with the letters A B in the centre, and three small gold nuggets on the lower rim. It is a strange coincidence that on a mountain back of Skagway the letters A B, formed of snow, can be plainly seen throughout the summer season. This is, of course, the result of the snow falling in the crevices of the rock. The cross on the Mount of the Holy Cross, in Colorado, is the result of a like freak of nature. And so Skagway rose from a wilderness to the dignity of a city inside of a year.

In the present age wherever civilized man goes primitive conditions are of short duration. It was not long before the plan of a wagon road to the summit of White Pass was suggested, and as it was nearing completion the railroad, the most advanced transportation facility yet devised, was projected, built, and is now being operated from Skagway to White Horse—a distance of one hundred and twelve miles. The fare on this wonderful railroad is somewhat startling—twenty dollars one way. To-day the trip from the terminus of one steamship line on the Lynn Canal to the beginning of another just below the White Horse Rapids is made in less hours than it took weeks in the days of 1897 and 1898. This fixed the fate of Dyea. It owed its existence to the Klondike trade, but its antiquated mode of transportation could not compete with the railroad, which had favored the White Pass as against the Chilkoot Pass in crossing the mountains and made Skagway the terminal point. Dyea's rapid and melancholy decline bears a striking contrast to its sudden and romantic rise. Its struggle against the city with the iron horse was brief. Thousands of dollars had been invested in land, buildings, and merchandise; a few saw quickly the impending doom and sold out at a small loss, others lingered in the hope that something unforeseen might happen to turn the tide of fortune, only to be overwhelmed in financial disaster. The end soon came and Dyea, with its former streets dimly marked by indentations in the sand heaps, its warehouses still bearing names of merchants, hotels, banks, and dwellings slowly yielding to the ravages of the elements and the vandalism of the Skagwayans, its wharves, once laden with produce of immense value, fallen to decay, is to-day absolutely deserted. Its name remains on the map, and is mentioned in the Alaska directory as "a discontinued post-office with telephone communication with Skagway." The "telephone communication" belongs to a man who has a homestead claim in the "suburbs" of the deserted city, and who raises a few vegetables for the Skagway market.



DESERTED AND RUINED DYEA, TEN YEARS AGO A PROSPEROUS SUPPLY-DEPOT FOR CHILKOOT-PASS MINERS, BUT NOW HAVING A POPULATION OF ONLY ONE.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

THE STORY OF KORNIT

By President Charles E. Ellis



CHARLES E. ELLIS,
President of the Kornit Manufacturing Company.

EVER SINCE electricity has been used for power and light there has been a constant search for a substance for insulating purposes. Rubber has been largely used for the purpose, in fact, until within the past year or two, nothing has been found that is as good a non-conductor as rubber, but four years ago, a subject of the Czar of Russia, Johann Gustav Bierich by name, invented a substance which he called Kornit. It is made from the shavings and waste of the hoofs and horns of cattle. The substance is found to possess all of the non-conductive qualities of

rubber, and can be made up into slabs that can be used in electrical work to a great advantage. The cost of Kornit is just about one-fifth that of hard rubber.

Kornit is now being manufactured in this country by the Kornit Manufacturing Company, at their plant in Newark (Belleville), N. J. The president of the company is Charles E. Ellis, 708 Temple Court, New York. Mr. Ellis is also president of two other large and successful companies, owning shares therein valued at over \$250,000, which are paying large returns on the money invested.

A limited number of shares in the Kornit Manufacturing Company will be sold at ten dollars a share, during the month of August. On September 1st, the price of the shares will be twelve dollars.

The following story of Kornit, as told by President Ellis, is worth reading: Besides electrical insulators, Kornit can be used for the manufacturing of furniture, buttons, door handles, umbrella, cane, knife and fork handles, brush and sword handles, revolver handles, mirror backs, and a thousand and one other things, all at a large and remunerative profit.

There is one manufacturer alone in New York who uses 60,000 square feet of insulating material for panel boards every year. He is now using slate and marble, but it is not satisfactory, for the reason that in boring and transportation it breaks so easily. Kornit will answer the purpose of manufacturing panel boards very much more satisfactorily. On 60,000 square feet of Kornit there would be a net profit of over \$30,000, or fifty cents for every square foot used. This one example is cited to show you the enormous profits which can be made. There are a great many other panel and switch-board manufacturers in this country. You may be interested to know that a panel-board is a small switch-board. There is one or more on every floor of all large buildings where electricity is used. They each have a number of switches mounted on them, so that those in charge can turn certain lights on or off; and by these panel boards all the electrical power in the building is controlled. They must be of a reliable non-conducting material. Kornit can be used for this purpose almost exclusively. The largest electrical manufacturing concerns in Riga, Russia, are using Kornit only, for this purpose, after having tried all other so-called non-conducting compositions. The electrical trades alone can consume a great many tons of Kornit every day in the year. If only two tons of Kornit are manufactured and sold every working day in the year, it will enable the Kornit Manufacturing Company to pay sixteen per cent. dividends every year. Of course, if four tons a day are sold, the dividends would be over thirty-two per cent. per year. This is not improbable. An expert electrical engineer who holds one of the most responsible positions here in New York City, made the statement, after thoroughly examining and testing Kornit for electrical purposes, that in his most conservative estimation there can be ten tons of manufactured Kornit sold every working day in the first year. This would mean that the Kornit Manufacturing Company would pay a dividend out of its earnings the first year of over seventy-five per cent. This is probably more than will be paid the first year, but there certainly seems to be a good prospect of paying a large dividend the first year.

There will be such an enormous demand for Kornit that from year to year the dividends earned will become larger and larger. This is the best opportunity to make an investment that you have ever had.

It is an established fact that the safe and profitable way to make money is to engage in the manufacture of a necessity. Something that can be fully controlled, and for which there is a great demand. Sugar, oil, the telephone and telegraph, are things that are bringing large returns, because they are in great demand, and because they are controlled by patents and high tariffs.

Kornit cannot be manufactured by any one in the United States except by the Kornit Manufacturing Company. We own the patents issued in this country

by the inventor, Mr. Bierich. These patents have been duly transferred to our company, and are recorded in the patent-office at Washington.

We have a fine factory at Newark, N. J. (Belleville station), in a most excellent location, handy to the cars, and also to the shipping. Our factory is entirely completed, and we are now manufacturing perfect Kornit slabs.

This is one of the important epochs in my life and, I firmly believe, in the history of the manufacturing business in this country.

The story of Kornit is a most interesting one, not only because it is a new invention, but because of its usefulness and the great demand there will be for it as soon as its value is fully known.

Wherever hard rubber or any other substance is used for insulation Kornit can be substituted at a great advantage, both as to cost and results.

I feel assured that we will have a market for Kornit as fast as we can produce it. This is the reason that the price of shares will be advanced from ten dollars to twelve dollars September 1st, 1906. Here, indeed, is what I consider one of the best opportunities to make an investment, which will pay the most enormous dividends that will ever be presented to you.

THE STORY OF KORNIT.

Kornit was invented by Johann Gustav Bierich, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing at Menkenhof, near Lievenhof, Russia, and is a homogeneous horn or hoof substance. Kornit is produced by grinding horn



MR. JOHANN GUSTAV BIERICH,
The inventor of Kornit, in his summer garden at Menkenhof, Russia.

and hoof shavings and waste into a palpable powder, and then pressing it under heavy hydraulic pressure with heat into a homogeneous slab. This slab produces a substance which can be sawed or turned the same as ordinary wood. A slab of Kornit one inch thick was tested in Trenton, N. J., by the Imperial Porcelain Works, and was found to have resisted 96,000 volts of electricity.

Waste horn and whole hoofs are being sold by the ton to-day, principally only for fertilizing purposes. There is one town alone, Leominster, Mass., where they have an average of eight tons of horn shavings every day. These waste horn shavings are now only being sold for fertilizing material. These eight tons of horn shavings manufactured into Kornit and sold for electrical purposes would easily bring \$3,000. At this price it would be selling for less than one-fifth of what hard rubber would cost, and about one-half what other competitive materials would sell for, even though they would not be as satisfactory as Kornit.

Kornit has been in use in Russia about four years. In Riga, Russia, which is the largest seaport town of western Russia, the electrical unions there are using Kornit with the greatest satisfaction, finding it preferable to any other insulating material.

Mr. Kurt Bierich, the son of the inventor, who is a graduate of Freiburg University, Germany, arrived here from Russia on the twelfth of May, and now has full charge of the scientific conducting of our factory. Mr. Kurt Bierich spent two years in his father's factory at Menkenhof, Russia, and six months at the workshops in Riga, Russia, mastering every minute detail of the manufacturing and working departments. Mr. Bierich, Jr., was employed for six months last year in superintending the erection of a Kornit factory for the English company at Stoke Newington, N. London, which he brought to completion in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Bierich, Jr., has full charge of the Kornit factory in this country. Kornit will quickly become a well-known and universally-used article in the electrical and other trades of this country, earning and paying large and satisfactory dividends each and every six months. A few shares obtained now, at the

present price of ten dollars each, may be the foundation for a fortune, or the much-desired income for support in the unknown years that are to come. We leave it to you, if it would not seem good judgment to take immediate advantage of this opportunity and buy shares before the price advances. Any way, please write me at once and let me know just what you will do. If it is not possible for you to take shares now, write and tell me how many you would like, and how soon it will be convenient for you to do so, provided I will reserve them for you before the price advances. As soon as I receive your letter I will answer it with a personal letter, and will arrange matters as you wish to the best of my ability.

Join me in this investment at the present price, and I assure you it is my sincere belief that in the future you will say, "That is the day I made the most successful move in my whole life."

MY OFFER TO YOU UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST.

The Kornit Manufacturing Company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and is capitalized with 50,000 fully-paid non-assessable shares at ten dollars each. From now until September 1st ten dollars will buy one share. Fifty dollars will buy five shares. One thousand dollars, one hundred shares, and so on. After you have bought one or more shares in the Kornit Manufacturing Company at the present price, you may feel, as I do, that you have placed your savings where they will draw regular and satisfactory large dividends.

Remember, the price of Kornit shares will advance from ten dollars to twelve dollars per share on September 1st.

I should not be a bit surprised if these shares paid dividends as high as one hundred per cent. in the not far distant future. The dividends will be paid semi-annually, every six months, the first of May and November of each year. This is one of the best opportunities you will ever have presented to you in your whole life-time. I can truthfully say to you that I fully believe that you will be more than pleased with your investment, and that you will never be sorry.

Remember, that this is by no means an experiment, as it has been successfully manufactured and sold for over four years in Russia, and for over one year in England, at a large profit, and the manufacturer and inventor recently wrote that the demand is increasing every day beyond the capacity of their manufacturing facilities.

Now is the time for you to take advantage of this magnificent opportunity to make an investment in these shares, at the present price of ten dollars each. I earnestly believe that in a few years these shares will be worth from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars each, on account of the large dividends which the company will earn and regularly pay each and every six months. Prominent and well-known electrical engineers assure me that this product cannot help, and is bound to make enormous profits. I would recommend that you send for as many shares as you may wish, at once, before the price advances. You, in my conservative opinion, can safely count on the large earning capacity of these shares. If you have not already received it, I will at once write you a personal letter with full information, and send you our illustrated book, "A Financial Opportunity," containing a score of photographs of the Kornit industry, taken in Russia. Remember that, if you wish shares at the present price of ten dollars, it will be necessary for you to make arrangements before the first day of next month, when they will advance to twelve dollars each.

Please let me hear from you before the shares advance. Yours very truly, Charles E. Ellis, president, 708 Temple Court, New York City.

[Mr. Ellis has other investments in New York City real estate, bonds, stocks, and mortgages, to the amount of many more hundreds of thousands of dollars. Any bank or mercantile agency will tell you his guarantee is as good as gold. This is a successful man who wishes you for a co-partner, as a shareholder and dividend-receiver in this company. Remember, you will do business personally with Mr. Ellis in this matter.]



MR. KURT BIERICH,
The son of the inventor of Kornit, who arrived here direct from Russia May 12th, to devote his entire time at the Kornit factory at Newark (Belleville Station), N. J.



THE DIARY OF A CONDEMNED CRIMINAL

BY JAMES L. BARTON

WHENEVER an execution takes place there is always more or less discussion regarding the right of the state to take the life of a human being. The following diary, or journal, by a man of high intelligence and good education, was begun by one in confinement under indictment for murder, and completed when the writer

was under sentence of death. It raises the question, not of the moral right of the state to take life, but of the value of evidence that is based upon incidental or casual recognition of one person by another. In nearly all trials for murder some, if not much, of the evidence presented is of this character. Too much reliance has been placed upon this fallible testimony. Many recognized leaders in the legal profession think that the cause of justice is often defeated by the fact that the conviction of a prisoner means his execution. They give this as a reason why so few murderers are punished. If this is true, why not make the severest penalty for murder imprisonment for life, with the pardoning power removed from any individual and vested only in a bench of judges, who shall constitute a pardoning board?

With some eliminations the diary is printed as it was written.

October 14th.—I am so dazed that I cannot think clearly or grasp the situation in which I find myself. A murder most foul and revolting has been committed and I am in confinement, charged by the grand jury with the crime. My family are prostrated, although knowing my innocence, and the local press is full of scare head-lines with pictures of myself, family, and home. My life is written up in full, but containing no record that can possibly be interpreted as a blot upon my character. To one who has always possessed the confidence of the community, and who has the consciousness of absolute innocence of any crime, this in itself constitutes a hell on earth. Some old friends freely declare belief in my innocence, while others are non-committal or shake their heads in silence.

I have engaged counsel, although it does not seem to be necessary. Under the thorough investigation made in all murder trials, surely my innocence of this crime or of any complicity in it will appear at once. While I was in the vicinity in which the deed was committed, near the time at which it was alleged to have taken place, I knew nothing of it until hours later.

October 22d.—I have had a long conference with my attorney and am disturbed not a little. He informs me that while he believes in my innocence, evidence to clear me is conspicuously absent. I went past the house where the deed was done, and of course would be perfectly willing so to testify, but I did not go in. My attorney says there are two witnesses who are ready to swear that they saw me entering the house, and one boy who has studied my picture in the paper says he saw me come out of the house thirty minutes after I am said to have been seen to enter.

October 28th.—The prosecution intends to rest its case largely upon the testimony of the three witnesses who claim they saw me enter and leave that house. They searched my house and person and have taken away a handkerchief upon which appeared a spot of blood. Upon the eventful day I cut my face in shaving, and I used my handkerchief two or three times to stanch a slight flow of blood. That was in my overcoat pocket when I was put under arrest. How strange it seems to me that I should recur to such a trifle as of importance in establishing my relations to a horrible crime!

November 11th.—Another link of condemnatory evidence has been discovered: a servant girl of a near neighbor declares that she saw me talking with the deceased upon the steps of his house two or three days before the crime was committed, and that I seemed excited, and even shook my fist at him as I turned away. By this witness they will attempt to establish the motive for the act. The trial is set for January 14th. I am eager to have it over with, for this confinement is wearing upon me as it is upon my family.

November 13th.—My mind dwells upon evidence, especially with regard to my own case.

Three years ago I sat upon a jury where a case very similar to this one was tried. There was no question that a possible motive sufficient for the crime was clearly proved. Beyond this the case rested upon the identification of two people who swore that they saw the prisoner going toward the place where the crime occurred at about the time he might have gone were he the perpetrator. The jury were out one and one-half days considering the case. The prisoner was a man who was proved to be wholly bad. He had repeatedly threatened, in the presence of others, that he would kill the deceased. He had served a term in prison for a vicious attack on a man. It was expected by the press and public that the verdict of the jury

would be quickly rendered and that it would be: "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

Our first ballot contained five votes for "guilty" and all the rest were blanks. This led to a full discussion, and it was an earnest, conscientious consideration of a matter affecting the life of a fellow-man.

The judge had charged us that in order to condemn there must be no reasonable doubt that the evidence proved the guilt of the defendant. When we had sifted the evidence, were it not for the evidence of the two parties who swore they saw the prisoner going to the place of the murder, there would be no positive grounds for connecting the defendant with the crime.

The jury were for the most part men accustomed to think for themselves and absolutely conscientious. There was one clergyman, a school-teacher, there were three business men, five artisans, and two clerks. We recounted the cases of mistaken identity that were connected with our own personalities.

The clergyman reported that only two weeks before the trial he had been addressed by a young lady of apparently good intelligence, who called him by his last name and addressed him as her pastor for two years in the S— Church, Boston. The clergyman replied that she had his name correctly, but must be mistaken about his having been her pastor, as he had never been the pastor of the S— Church. She said, "Are you not the Rev. Dr. X—?" "Yes; but I have never been the pastor of the S— Church. Rev. Dr. W— X— was pastor of that church, but I am not that man." The young lady was not a little embarrassed, and, after close scrutiny of his face, replied, "You are not Rev. Dr. W— X—. You do not look at all alike to me as I think of it." "There is no doubt," said the minister, "that up to nearly the close of our conversation that young woman would have taken oath that she was conversing with the man to whose preaching she had listened, and whom she had met repeatedly for two years."

The same clergyman said that during the preceding summer he had been asked to preach in a neighboring city as a vacation supply. Two or three letters passed between him and the committee of supply before arrangements were completed. When he reached the city on Saturday night he was greeted at the hotel by that committee and introduced as the Rev. Dr. W. X. He explained, "I am not the Rev. Dr. W. X., I am Rev. H. X." "Oh," said the chairman, "the Rev. Dr. W. X. was not able to come and got you to come in his place." "No," replied the minister; "I have had no communication with the Rev. Dr. W. X., and I have received from you and written to you three letters in regard to this Sunday supply." The chairman said, "I have had all of the correspondence in this case, and am sure that I have written only to the Rev. Dr. W. X., and received letters only from him." The clergyman asked him if he had in his pocket the letter of the day before upon this subject. He found it and saw that it was from the Rev. H. X., and the chairman of the committee declared that he had been mistaken all through, having constantly in his mind Rev. Dr. W. X., although he knew both men personally and equally well. The printed church calendar that Sabbath announced that the preacher of the day was the Rev. Dr. W. X., although the Rev. H. X. preached. There are four hundred people in that city who would take their oath that, upon that Sunday in August, they listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. W. X.

One of the business men on the jury said that he had been married twenty years. Often he was detained at his office, so that he was late for dinner. Only a few weeks before, his wife sat upon the veranda of their house watching for his coming. She saw him about a block away directly approaching her, waved her hand to him, and stepped into the house to give orders for serving the dinner. She returned to the veranda and could not see him. She went over the house to see if he had slipped in while she was in the kitchen, but failed to discover him. She stopped the serving of the dinner, and after more than half an hour of perplexed waiting the husband appeared. It required some argument to convince his wife that he had just come out from the city.

A clerk who was engaged in one of the large stores in the city told of trouble he was in, by his mixing two woman customers, both of whom he knew perfectly well, and with whom he had traded for years. One morning, when he was not busy, Mrs. A came in and purchased a considerable bill of goods. The goods were put up and sent upon his memory of her name and address. Two days later the goods were returned by a Mrs. B, accompanied by a statement that they did not belong to her. The clerk said: "I called Mrs. B up by telephone and reminded her of her purchase of the goods, and of waiting upon her myself. She denied having been in town for eight days. An hour or two later a call came from Mrs. A, asking where her bill of goods was that she purchased two days before. A few words as to the purchases convinced me that she was the owner of the lost parcel."

Every man upon that jury gave several instances of mistaken identification, in every one of which he was personally connected, either directly or through his family. In every case the mistake was made

by one who, by every law of logic, reason, or evidence, would be expected to be absolutely sure. In nearly every case the possibility of a mistake seemed to be entirely lacking, and yet in each instance a positive and glaring mistake was made.

There was not a man of that jury who would vote to hang a man upon the testimony of two witnesses, neither of whom had known the prisoner before, and who claimed to see him only in a casual manner and at a distance, and whose attention had not been called to the fact until three or four days thereafter.

From the character of the prisoner and the unmistakable proof of a motive for the crime we were reasonably sure that he was guilty of the murder. We were shut up to only two verdicts, "guilty" or "not guilty." The first meant to hang him, the latter to set him free. If we hung him it must be upon the identification of the two witnesses, and this we would not do; so we set him free.

Had the extreme penalty for the crime been imprisonment for life, we would have brought in a verdict of "guilty" at the first ballot, for to men in prison tardy justice can be meted out, if it transpires that there has been a mistake in identification; but there is no coming back from the gallows to correct errors of judgment or distortions of vision, or psychological delusions.

I wonder if my jury will contain men who are willing to stake the life of a human being upon the casual and incidental identification of a stranger by a stranger.

January 18th.—The trial is on, and the prosecution is practically staking its case upon the testimony of the three persons who claim they saw me about the premises. Only one of them claims he ever saw me before, and yet they all take oath that I am the man they saw on that occasion. I do not see how one can be so absolutely sure of any ordinary event of daily routine unless some record was made at the time.

January 27th.—I have been proved by due process of law, in a court of justice and by a jury of my peers, to be guilty of murder in the first degree, and a wise judge has pronounced upon me the death penalty. As innocent as I was the day my mother bore me, I am branded a murderer before the world. Unless the guilty one is found within 150 days I must yield up my honorable name and my life, and my broken body must lie forever in a grave marked "murderer," while my children, with the brand upon them, must skulk through life endeavoring to avoid the glance of men; and all staked upon the certainty of identification of three persons, all strangers.

It were life imprisonment I would not complain. I shall die in the hope that some day men will see and know how uncertain and full of error is daily recognition, even of friends, and how much more so that of strangers, and those whom we seldom meet.

June 24th.—My lawyer has just left me. He says that an unknown man who was mortally wounded in a railroad wreck, yesterday morning early, gave full affidavit before his death that he committed the murder for which I am under condemnation. His statement was so full of circumstantial details, all of which correspond to the facts of the case, that all doubt is eliminated. I shall be a free man in a few days. I tremble when I think of the results had the railroad accident not happened as it did. Again we have the proof of the unreliability of human recognition.

July 2d.—I am again a free man. The man who confessed to the murder was the one we jurymen set free nearly three years ago.

The statements above made show the difficulty of securing a jury verdict against a party believed to be guilty if the result of that verdict is the execution of the prisoner. Many members of the legal profession advocate a change in the criminal laws in States where capital punishment is practiced, so that the severest penalty for any crime shall be imprisonment for life. Such a law could not command the confidence of the public if the pardoning power is vested in a single individual, who may be seeking public preference, or who may be susceptible to appeals to his sympathies. A pardoning board should be created, composed of men who are disciplined in weighing evidence and in the execution of justice, without giving undue weight to personal considerations. Under these conditions a person undergoing life imprisonment could be released whenever new evidence made it clear that he did not commit the crime for which he was condemned. Not a little of the circumstantial evidence upon which reliance is placed in such cases is untrustworthy.

When the number of similar identifications, in a single instance, is sufficient to remove the possibility of a doubt the case assumes a somewhat different character. Yet in all cases of casual observation of persons, in which no conversation takes place and where the attention is not fixed by some striking incident, there must always exist a serious doubt as to the value of circumstantial evidence.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

A DISPOSITION to take the corporations by the ear is manifested on all sides. Railroads are being heavily fined for violating the anti-rebate law, industrial combinations are being brought to

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the bar and punished in various States under drastic anti-trust statutes, State Legislatures are ordering a sweeping reduction in railroad freights for local points, and here and there men of wealth and standing in their communities are being fined and sent to jail, because of alleged illegal actions in connection with corporations they control. All this more or less hysterical outbreak against incorporated wealth finds encouragement from the press and yellow magazines. Men who have achieved reputations as writers find that they are too conservative and old-fashioned to attract public attention, and that a group of younger men, smart, if not brilliant, and mostly graduates from the yellow press, are getting the public ear. Of course nothing is left to the conservative writer, if he desires to continue to make a living, except to join the ranks of the radicals.

Beyond all this, the enormous popularity of the present ruler at the White House has given him a following such as no other President has ever had. Whatever he does is upheld by public acclaim. If he goes West to kill a wolf or South to shoot a bear; if he makes a raid on the packing-house industry or strikes a blow with his big stick at the railway and industrial corporations, he is applauded. The harder he hits, the greater the applause. Is it surprising that with such a backing even a conservative President might become radical and be swept along with the tide much farther than he intended to go? Is it to be wondered at that thoughtful men are beginning to question whether the wonderful and long-continued prosperity of the country can survive this tendency to break it down?

While the great captains of industry are not entirely free from fault—far from it—we must all recognize that it was their initiative, their enterprise and capital in a measure, that gave to this nation its remarkable industrial growth. Fear of the future, if things go on as they have started, is leading the judicial-minded American on every side to raise his voice in earnest protest. The recent address of that eminently safe and sane adviser, Judge Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, before the Texas Bar, in its essence was a magnificent plea for the constitutional regulation of public affairs and a timely protest against the disposition to break down constitutional safeguards by vicious enactments. I wish I had room to repeat what Judge Brewer said, but I trust my readers have followed his timely words. The sentiment against corporations is getting to be so unfair that judges of our highest courts, elected to dispense justice fairly and impartially to all, are compelled to call attention to the fact that corporations as well as individuals have their rights. Judge Hazel, presiding in the United States District Court at Jamestown, N. Y., when charging the grand jury in a case involving the alleged payments of rebates by the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Standard Oil Company, said:

"It is only when corporations or monopolies grow rich and powerful through wrongful acts or fraudulent evasions of the law that they become a menace to the peace and welfare of the country. Then their legal existence becomes odious, burdensome, and absolutely oppressive, and the interests of the public demand condemnation of the wrongful acts and punishment for the wrongdoers."

It is too bad that writers for the press and magazines cannot be guided by this wholesome instruction. In saying what I have I do not withdraw any of the criticisms I have passed on the officers of corporations who have arrogated to themselves all the rights and emoluments of the ownership of corporations which they did not own, but which they controlled simply and solely because of the voting proxies intrusted to them by confiding shareholders. No great evil is without some corresponding good. The outcry against corporate wealth has done one good thing. It has stimulated the interest of shareholders in corporations in which, by reason of their stock holdings, they are really partners. The old trick of getting control of a corporation and keeping it by asking for voting proxies is almost played out. It is very significant that at the meeting of the stockholders of the Allis-Chalmers Company, recently called to load that concern with \$15,000,000 of bonds, the management, after vigorously endeavoring to secure

voting proxies, was able to obtain just a bare majority needed to vote the project through. Opposing shareholders made an earnest attempt to postpone action until the approaching annual meeting, but were not able to carry it. Let them rally their forces at the annual meeting and elect their own officers as they have a right to do. If you have no one else to send your proxies to, send them to me.

I note also that stockholders of the American Grass Twine Company representing eight thousand shares have brought suit against the former directors, including several men of wealth, for marking up the value of the plants from about \$1,000,000 to \$7,000,000, so as to increase the book value when their report was made to the Stock Exchange preliminary to listing the shares. The dividends, it is charged, were paid out of the capital of the company. When they ceased the stock dropped from above sixty until it is now selling at less than ten. In 1904 the stockholders compelled the directors to repay into the treasury of the company the dividends illegally paid. The present suit is brought to compel the directors to pay the shareholders the difference between the prices the latter paid for their stock, by reason of the alleged misrepresentations, and the present market price. The stockholders of the Wells Fargo Express Company are also demanding that Mr. Harriman should no longer run the concern as a one-man institution and utilize its \$15,000,000 surplus conveniently in Wall Street loans. The surprising statement is made by the protesting shareholders that Mr. Harriman had only ten shares of the stock in February, and yet dominated the company. While it was earning over forty per cent., it was paying only one-fifth of this to the shareholders, and no stockholder knows what the assets consist of or is able to gain any information regarding them. Is this news to the stockholders of the Wells Fargo Express? If so, will they still continue to hand over their proxies to Mr. Harriman or his committee?

I am not surprised that some of the wealthiest capitalists in the country who have arrogated to themselves altogether too much power in certain corporations are getting ready to withdraw from them. The case of the Ubero Plantation Company, of Boston, shows that criminal as well as civil actions will lie against offenders in some instances. The promoter of the Ubero scheme has just been sentenced to serve from ten to fifteen years in state-prison for larceny and conspiracy. He had deluded an army of people by his remarkable tales of a pineapple and rubber plantation in Mexico. The testimony in the trial showed that the plantation fruit that he exhibited to his credulous shareholders in his Boston office had been bought at city fruit stores. It is not surprising that this wealthy promoter was amazed when he was sent to prison. He expected only a fine. There may be others.

The stock market had a sudden upward spurt, apparently based on reports that a couple of million dollars of gold were to be imported. Of course it is ridiculous to report a rise based on such a slender foundation as this. The market took an upward turn simply because the liquidation had carried some stocks down to a level where there seemed to be a profit in purchasing them. Until the outlook for money during the balance of the year is more clearly defined, liquidation must continue, and, as I have said before, we will undoubtedly have a fluctuating as well as a liquidating market for some little time to come. The money will be made by those who are able to discover when the liquidation has gone about far enough, and when the opportunity, therefore, to buy for a temporary advance has arrived. Quick profits are a good thing to take in a market like this. The liquidation is a sign of healthier conditions. It signifies that bankers realize the necessity of reducing their credits and preparing for the customary stringency of the fall. Whether they have taken these precautions in time to avert the dangers I have foreseen, remains to be seen.

"P. D., Brooklyn: I do not find your name on my preferred list.

"Dark," Seneca Falls, N. Y.: Nothing is known about it on Wall Street.

"R., Cabot Vt.: I know nothing about it. Shares are not dealt in on Wall Street.

"E., St. Louis: I agree with you that the money

tary outlook justifies fear of a pinch in the money market this fall.

"M., Tremont, Penn.: The date of expiration of your paper will always be indicated by the number on the wrapper. Each issue has its consecutive number on the front page. That is, July 12th was 2,653, July 19th was 2,654, and so on.

"X. Y. Z., Saginaw, Mich.: The purpose of the increase of the stock of the Quincy Mining Company is not made very clear. The larger the issue, the smaller the dividends. It seems to me that the shareholders should have a further explanation before they consent to increase the stock apparently to their own disadvantage.

"C., New York: I would not be in a hurry to get into this market. It would be better to take a profit when you can get it and wait patiently for a bargain counter to open. If we do not have one this year, we are bound to have it before the presidential election. Note my weekly suggestions. I do not believe in Lawson's sensational bulletins in reference to the Standard Oil crowd. The truth is, he knows very little if anything about Standard Oil interests. They detest him as much as he detests them, I have no doubt.

"B., Mobile, Ala.: 1. Missouri Pacific, Western Union, and Erie first preferred are all favorably regarded on breaks in the market because they are all dividend payers and all, with the exception of Western Union, reporting increased earnings. 2. The reports of Missouri Pacific indicate that it is earning its dividends more safely than it did last year. Good crops and prosperous conditions would justify their continuance. 3. Unless the railroad rebate bill should interfere with the anthracite coal combination, as many fear it will, Erie first preferred would look the best on your list.

"B. B., Baltimore: 1. Evidence is multiplied that a struggle for control of Greene Con. has been going on. It is said that some heavy holders of Greene have recently been compelled by stress of financial circumstances to liquidate. Bear rumors regarding this stock have also been circulated, including one to the effect that the payment of the next dividend might be enjoined. Compared with other copper stocks, Greene has looked reasonable. 2. The industrial to which you allude is not listed on the exchange, and no report of its earnings is available for inspection.

"T., Omaha: It is absolutely impossible for the wisest man in Wall Street to safely fix a figure at which a stock may with profit be traded in. One may have the very best reasons for anticipating a rise or a fall in a certain security, and yet some unexpected contingency may, in a single moment, change the entire situation. Syndicates organized by Morgan & Co., and some of our other strongest leaders, with every promise of generous profits, have, in a number of instances, lately shown such losses that the syndicates have been disbanded, and each participant has been left to look out for himself. Obviously, if any man had such perfect knowledge of the situation as to render him infallible, he would own everything in sight, if he wished to.

"B., Lancaster, Penn.: 1. The Greene Con. dividend, it is generally believed, will be paid if Colonel Greene has the power to pay it. Recent reports have been to the effect that a Boston brokerage house had secured control of the stock. What a new management might do, no one can predict. 2. Greene Gold is highly speculative. I know of no independent impartial observer who has visited the property. All the reports I have seen have come from the management, and they have been incomplete and optimistic. 3. I think better of Chicago Great Western than of Pressed Steel Car. A halt in our prosperity would first be felt by the car equipment companies. Chicago Great Western is a trouble-maker, because it is an independent line. Some day it is probable that one of its competitors will take it over under an arrangement profitable to its shareholders. While I would not be in a hurry to double up, it might be well to do so on a very bad break.

Continued on page 116.

Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 15th; and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 28th.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *Nexus* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *Nexus* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Matte surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 115.

"A." Dubuque, Ia.: I have never heard of the Platanillo Mines Company, and find no one on Wall Street who knows anything about it. I do not believe in the proposition from the investment standpoint.

"L." Nashville: My department, as its headline indicates, is reserved for the exclusive use of those who are entitled to its privileges, by reason of having subscribed for LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at full rates. I am constantly being asked by non-subscribers to extend to them the courtesies of this department. Obviously if I did so in one case I would have to do it in all.

"W." Greenwich, O.: I certainly do not advise the purchase of the stock of the Black Sand Company. Its prospectus is very much like a thousand similar ones published all over the country to induce subscriptions to the stock of experimental concerns. Of course, if you do not care whether you lose your money or not, and are willing to gamble in anything that makes you big promises, you can go ahead. But I am averse to gambling of any kind.

"Henry." Columbus, O.: 1. I do not think the shares of American Hide and Leather, unless you take the preferred, would be attractive on a severe reaction. Many believe that Central Leather common, on a sharp decline, offers a fair speculative opportunity. 2. The common stock of Chicago Union Traction, or any other stock, whether assessable or not, can be asked, in a plan of reorganization, to submit to an assessment. This is often done, and those who do not submit usually sacrifice their holdings. "B." N. Y.: I do not believe that any one with a limited capital and dependent upon its income should speculate in Wall Street, especially at this time when the market has a declining tendency. It would be far wiser if one were determined to buy securities, if he would wait patiently for a decisive break which must come sooner or later, and on which he could buy good dividend-paying securities at a price that would not be a satisfactory income. To speculate with a limited capital and with no other resources is always dangerous.

"C. P." Cleveland: Corn Products is fully earning the dividends it is paying, and more, too. It has been disclosed that the factories of the old Corn Products Company were in very bad shape when they were taken over by the new Corn Products Refining Company. They are now being put in first-class condition, and, I believe, can earn the full 7 per cent. dividends on the preferred. Inside interests have apparently been buying the stock on the decline. Corn Products preferred and Amer. Can preferred both look as if they were among the cheapest industrial preferred stocks.

"Copper." Albany: 1. If I held Dominion Copper I certainly would take the new issue of bonds and stock. You might communicate with the Hon. Warner Miller, president of the company, and let him give you the data regarding the reorganization plan. 2. Havana Tobacco is acting precisely as Continental Tobacco did for a long time before the Amer. Tobacco Co. took it under its vest. It may be that the anti-trust agitation is interfering with the plans of the parent concern, but I doubt it. I certainly would not sacrifice my shares at such a time. 3. I have answered these inquiries several times of late. Please note replies.

"S." New Bremen, O.: 1. It is one of a great many similar propositions, the shares of which are being offered to the public at all sorts of prices. None of the principal prices interested parties among the highest. 2. I do not believe in either the bonds or the stock of the Santa Cruz mines as an investment, and doubt very much if there is immediate prospect of dividends. 3. It is an economic law that, when commodities under the pressure of prosperous conditions reach abnormally high figures, their production is also abnormally stimulated. This always leads to over-production and a gradual decline in the price of the commodity. 4. I know nothing of the Copper World Extension Mine. The shares are not dealt in on the Street.

"S." N. Y.: Your statement that the iron and steel and the copper trades are in good condition is justified by many reports I have received. Betsy in the business, you may, perhaps, recall, however, the sudden, sharp, and almost inexplicable decline in the iron and steel market in 1903. Of course there was a prompt rally, but for a time things were on edge. No one doubts that we are doing more business and speculating more heavily than our capital will justify, and for that reason I believe that before the present liquidation is over we may, and probably will, reach the prices of 1903, especially in many industrial common shares. I shall perhaps consider this matter at greater length a little later on, if I can secure the necessary data. "B." Syracuse: I have your letter stating that you were in error in reporting the statement of a friend in Mexico that the Anaconda-Sonora Copper Company's property is located on flat land, where there is little prospect of finding a good mine, and that your friend now reports his mistake, and that the property is located in the Copper Mountains, and that the assays are favorable. While I have not visited this property, excellent reports regarding it have been brought to me, and the references given by its promoters include a number of banks and bankers. I am glad that you have investigated the Anaconda-Sonora Company's property before purchasing. Always do this. You can get the latest reports regarding it from William S. Barbee, the secretary and treasurer, 822 National Life Building, Chicago.

"Alpha." Louisville: 1. Southern Pacific preferred is somewhat of a speculative investment because of the uncertainty regarding the retirement of the stock at \$115 before July 1st, 1910. But for this limitation the stock would sell much higher. It has been believed that the privilege of retirement would not be accepted. Dividends on Southern Pacific common have been talked of. Their payment ought to strengthen the standing of the preferred, except for the retirement provision. 2. The course of Mo. Pac. in the market during the past year or two has caused much inquiry in Wall Street, and led to a reluctance to operate in it. The future of the whole Gould system is in doubt. Some believe that the Wabash is ultimately to be made the leading Gould stock, and that all other Gould roads will be obliged to contribute to the success of the Wabash. If I could sell my Mo. Pac. without loss I would do so. 3. An increase of the dividend on Norfolk and Western would be in line with the action taken in reference to dividends on the B. and O. by the Penn. interests, which dominate. I have no doubt that the Penn. needs all the money it can get in the way of earnings and dividends, but no one can predict what the next N. and W. dividends will be. If an increased dividend does no more for it than it has done for B. and O. the stock is a sale rather than a purchase. 4. Tex. Pac. is favorably regarded because it is one of the cheapest of the railroad stocks, and because its earnings are constantly improving. But oppressive legislation is doing it considerable harm. I do not believe that we are to have a substantial boom in railroad stocks this year, unless the money-market stringency is substantially relieved.

Continued on page 117.

Gas Mantles Wanted.

INCANDESCENT gas mantles are much used in Greece, according to George Horton, United States consul at Athens. The domestic supply, though cheap (six mantles for about twenty-five cents), is not very satisfactory; nor has a gas globe with mantle attached, selling for twenty-five cents, become very popular.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

MASSACHUSETTS is now to have its turn at insurance legislation under the recommendations of a special commission appointed by the Governor to investigate the subject. The report rendered by the commission approves of the Armstrong laws in a general way, but does not recommend all of them for adoption. Among the changes recommended in the State insurance laws is a provision requiring the companies to render a yearly gain-and-loss exhibit, according to the Wisconsin plan. Preferred dividends are specifically forbidden, as are also officers and directors from being pecuniarily interested in a company's financial operations. A novel provision is one requiring that two State directors, to be appointed by the Governor, shall be placed on the board of every mutual company, this being, evidently, intended to prevent any attempt at "one-man" power. The commission follows the New York example by recommending that all salaries in excess of \$5,000 be authorized by the board of directors only, and that pensions and political contributions be prohibited. But it takes issue with the Armstrong committee in the following important recommendations:

1. That no limitation of expenses be required or restriction of expenses within the loadings.
2. That no limitation on the amount of new business which may be written in any one year be imposed.
3. That no restriction upon investments be placed, except that investments in stocks of any corporation be limited for any one insurance company to ten per cent. of the capital stock of that corporation.

It is proposed that punishment for rebating shall not be extended to the receiver of the rebate, that bonuses for new business be disallowed, and that the accounting be made uniform and be subjected to periodical examination by publicly licensed accountants.

The only fault found with the recommendations in the Massachusetts press, so far as we have observed, is that nothing is done to limit the cost of life insurance, which is declared to be at least twenty-five per cent. more than there is any necessity for. This is a vital point, not only in Massachusetts, but everywhere else, and other reforms will do little good as long as this matter is not touched.

"H. M." Little Rock, Ark.: 1. One of the best and oldest of the conservative straight life-insurance companies is the Penn Mutual of Philadelphia. 2. One of the strongest of the New England companies is the Massachusetts Mutual Life, of Springfield.

"S. A." San Antonio, Tex.: 1. You would be very foolish to turn over your proxies in the New York Life and Mutual Life to strangers. Better wait and see what the companies advise. 2. You are entitled to just what your policy guarantees, no more and no less.

"P." Cleveland: 1. I do not see that the Bankers Life, of Des Moines, has any particular advantages over other assessment associations. I have uniformly advised my readers not to take assessment insurance, for the simple reason that the older you grow the more it costs, and in most instances, the older you grow the greater the hardship of the payments.

The Hermit

Newspaper Men in Public Life.

THAT newspaper men make efficient and successful representatives of the United States in foreign fields of service may be accepted as a fact, since it has been the practice of the State Department for many years to select such men for important and diplomatic posts. It is none the less gratifying, however, to have such direct and valuable testimony on this point as that afforded by Mr. Francis B. Loomis, in his article in the *North American Review*, giving some results of his observations during his recent tour of consular inspection in Europe. "Patient study of our consular corps for the last twelve or fourteen years shows," says Mr. Loomis, "that, on the whole, a larger number of successful consuls have come from the ranks of journalism than from any other class or vocation. Self-respecting, active newspaper men almost invariably make efficient consuls. They are trained observers, they know how to describe concisely what they see, and their reports are informing and clear. They are likely to understand the art of getting on pleasantly with foreign officials; and are intelligent, intensely patriotic, have a saving sense of humor, and do not often yield to the temptation of boasting of their own country and its achievements." This is gratifying, and we believe it to be true.



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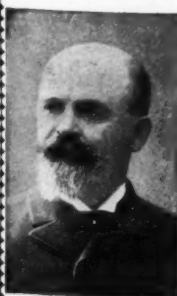
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A Good Market Neglected.

WHY, ASKS *Dry Goods*, do the silk manufacturers of the United States neglect the opportunity to make connections and establish an outlet for their products in South America and the West Indies? Commenting upon their failure to show any interest in the capture of this market, the editorial continues: "We cannot understand the logic of our friends of the silk trade who claim that the difference in wages between our standard and that of the European labor market precludes successful competition. We are convinced that, if taken up seriously, a market could and would be found for our surplus stock or for a new production made to meet conditions in those marts. Cotton and silk mixtures offer a field worthy of cultivation."

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A Farmers' World Union.

A NEW AND powerful strand in the bond that is now drawing all the civilized nations of the world together in the interests of peace and humane progress is the proposed International Institute of Agriculture which the United States has been asked to join. This organization proposes nothing less than a plan of co-operation among the agricultural interests of all nations in the collection and distribution of statistics relating to crops and markets, and other information bearing upon improved methods of farming, the extermination of insect pests, the introduction of new seeds and plants, and whatever else may be of mutual benefit. In other words, the organization will take cognizance of the fact that although agriculture is practically the mother of all industries, and the very basis of the world's life in a large sense, it has been the least organized and united of all, and has suffered greatly through needless competition and the lack of a common understanding. The idea is not, as some sensational newspapers have announced, to form a gigantic farmers' trust, but simply to combine along certain lines where combination will be obviously not only in the interest of all agriculturists, but of the whole world. The prosperity of the agricultural class means everywhere the prosperity of all classes, and whatever conduces to this end is of vital importance to the whole community.

While the International Institute of Agriculture owes its existence entirely to the thought and effort of a public-spirited American citizen, Mr. David Lubin, of California, it seems to have aroused deep interest abroad, and to have received substantial recognition there long before it was urged upon the attention of the American public. It has proceeded so far, in fact, as to receive the formal approval of not less than forty-one nations, and is an assured success, whether the United States joins it or not. King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, has taken a special interest in the institute and is now its virtual head. He proposes to build a palace for the organization, during the present year, on the grounds of the Villa Borghese, which will be the international headquarters. It was at the instance of the King that a conference was called at Rome in May, attended by the representatives of forty-one nations, at which a protocol was drawn up creating the International Institute of Agriculture. The King has since issued a proclamation defining the objects of the institute and commending it to the attention of his government and people. In this proclamation the institute is spoken of as "an international institution absolutely unpolitical in its aims, which would have before it the condition of agriculture" in every country, and which would publish periodical announcements of "the quantity and quality of the crops in hand," and would thereby facilitate production of needed crops and help to steady prices.

At the time these words were written the protocol creating the institute was before the Senate for ratification, with the hearty indorsement of Secretary Root. It will be a cause for regret if the Senate fails to take favorable action, for the United States cannot afford, for many reasons, to be left out of a movement like this. As with every other nation, the promotion of our agricultural interests is of primary and vital importance, and we shall have everything to gain and nothing to lose by making common cause with the world at large in this direction. While we are agriculturally more independent than most other great Powers, there are many ways in which we can learn and derive benefit from an interchange of ideas on this subject, and we can undoubtedly be of immense benefit to others in the same way. Selfish motives, if no higher ones, should impel us to form this combination; for, according to a statement made by Mr. Lubin, with the United States absent, the institute is almost sure to become a secret organization, and as such the European nations will have the advantage of obtaining the information freely furnished by the United States; and this, together with the information gathered by the institute, will give to the European nations every advantage over the United States.

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European nations will have the advantage of obtaining the information freely furnished by the United States; and this, together with the information gathered by the institute, will give to the European nations every advantage over the United States.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 116.

"F. C. D., Jamesville, Wis.: I do not regard the shares of the Chicago N. Y. Electric Air Line Railroad as at all attractive.

"M. M., Joliet: The Chi. N. Y. Elec. Air Line scheme has been revived many times. It looks very plausible, but I would advise you to let some one else build it.

"M., Portland, Me.: Whether dividends on Car and Foundry common are declared or not, I feel that a conservative policy will not warrant such dividends, and for that reason I do not advise the purchase of the stock. A reaction in the railroad business would immediately be felt by all car-equipment companies, and such a reaction is about due. Central Leather common looks cheaper, and so does Ontario and Western. The latter pays 2 per cent. annually.

"P., Englewood, N. J.: 1. An inquiry on the subject to which you refer if addressed to the Bond Department of Spencer Trask & Co., Bankers, New York, will bring you a more definite and clearer answer to your questions than I have room to give. I do not regard the bonds as a good investment. 2. It was recently reported that the heaviest holder of N. Y. Transportation had disposed of his holdings to local traction interests. The earnings in the past year were much better than those of the preceding year. 3. I would not get out my American Malt at this time. The strength of the stock during the slump has been noticeable.

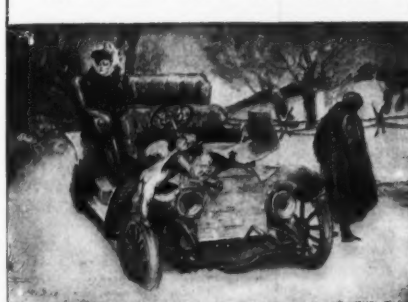
"R., Brooklyn: Greene Copper around 20 looked cheap in comparison with other copper properties, both as regards capital and dividends. The cost of producing copper by the Greene management has been altogether too heavy, but extensive improvements to the plant are being made, and it is said that the cost will be materially reduced. Ontario and Western was bought by the New Haven road, which controls it, at more than the low price at which it has been selling. Speculators have thought it was a good purchase whenever it reached nearer 40 than 50. In such a troublesome market, one must make his own observations as to whether bottom has been reached for the time being.

"Veritas": 1. The president of the American Ice Company has publicly denied the charges of a conspiracy with its competitors, and no proof of such a conspiracy has ever been presented. 2. When the extra dividend on U. P. will be paid, has not been disclosed. The shareholders are entitled to better returns, and I think will ultimately get them, though all the transcontinental railroads terminating at San Francisco have been damaged by the great earthquake and fire. 3. The future of St. Paul is problematical. I doubt if it will be bought by its competitors. It is a great property running through a prosperous section, and earning far more than it pays in dividends. 4. An impression prevails that the iron market is entitled to something of a setback, but I still think that Lake Superior is intrinsically worth more than Steel Trust common. 5. A fluctuating market like this is only inviting to a trader who looks for a big profit. We have not had bargain-counter days.

NEW YORK, July 26th, 1906.

JASPER.

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New Light on the Negro Problem.

THREE VALUABLE and illuminating contributions to the discussion of the Southern negro, his condition and prospects, have recently been made by men whose earnestness and sincerity no one will question. The first of these, in point of time, was that of Rev. T. Nelson Baker, a colored clergyman of Pittsfield, Mass., who, in an article in *The Congregationalist*, discusses an incident which occurred at the recent volunteer student convention at Nashville. It seems that under a plan arranged by the local committee of this convention, the colored delegates were seated separately from the white delegates. Some of the former construed this as an insult to their race and withdrew from the meeting. The matter has since aroused not a little acrimonious discussion. In his article Rev. Mr. Baker pointed out very clearly that to regard the separation of the races as an insult to the negro is equivalent to an assertion that the negro is an inferior. From his article we quote the following sentences:

"There is but one thing that will ever save the negroes of the South from the pity of all thoughtful people—and pity borders on contempt—and that is the growth of a feeling in the heart of the Southern negro that makes him as proud of being by himself as the Southern white man is of being by himself. * * * It is hard to respect a person that is always whining and pouting because you do not want to sit by him. * * * When the negro really feels as proud of being black as the white man does of being white, he will no longer feel humiliated by being seated by himself. Booker T. Washington is just as great a man sitting apart with his mother's people as he is when he sits with his father's people."

Mr. Baker has no hesitation in declaring that the wrongs done the negro should be fought, but he makes it plain that he does not agree with those who put their faith in methods of fighting wrong which involve a disregard of the separation of the races. These views, it seems to us, are manly and sensible, and we commend them to all who have the interests of the negro at heart, and especially to the negroes themselves.

Equally helpful, although on an entirely different theme and in a different strain, was the address made by Secretary Taft at the Tuskegee anniversary, in which he defended the right of attaching qualifications to the suffrage, provided they are not qualifications of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. For this reason the secretary expressed the belief that the suffrage restrictions imposed by several Southern States would in the end work to the advantage of the negro, and might eventually give him the balance of power. Some of the Southern papers have objected strongly to this implication, but we see no good reason why they should do so. The South has nothing to fear, but everything to gain, from the exercise of the suffrage by intelligent and discriminating men, no matter what their color might be.

The third contribution to which we refer is that of Professor Josiah Royce, who, in an article in the *International Journal of Ethics*, discusses "Race Questions and Prejudices" with rare philosophic insight and thoroughness. He draws a contrast between the treatment accorded to the negroes under English administration in Trinidad and Jamaica, where there has been no "negro problem," no race antagonisms, no mobs, and no lynchings. Professor Royce attributes this difference chiefly to the wiser, more conciliatory, and tactful manner in which the English government has proceeded.

When once the sad period of emancipation, with its consequent disorder, had passed, the Englishman organized Jamaica, established good courts, which by fair treatment gained the confidence of the blacks, and then trained negroes to police the other negroes under white direction. The courts dealt with the top-forward and litigious negro by encouraging him to air his grievances in court, and by punishing him moderately when he deserved it. "This," says Professor Royce, "is a truly English type of social pedagogy," which makes of the negro a "conscious helper toward good social order." But administration did not stop there. It filled the island with good roads, reduced to a minimum tropical diseases, established a civil service in which in due time black men qualified, taught the population loyalty and order, and helped them "up from slavery." In this work reticence played a great part; the superior did not dwell upon his superiority nor the other's inferiority. "Superiority

is best shown by good deeds and by few boasts."

Without further comment of our own, we desire to commend these utterances to the careful consideration of all our citizens, of all races and sections, who are genuinely desirous of arriving at a peaceful and happy solution of one of the difficult and complicated questions of our day.

Business Chances Abroad.

PORT LOUIS, the capital of the island of Mauritius, would be a good market, Consul Botkin thinks, for household, school, and office furniture of American manufacture. It must be well made and substantial; owing to the dampness of the climate, there is little demand for upholstered goods.

MUCH STARCH is made from the cassava plant in the consular district of Vera Cruz, Mex., but in a very primitive fashion, no machinery worthy of the name being employed. Consul Canada suggests that American manufacturers of starch-making machinery might find there a field for exploitation.

THOUGH several makes of gas stoves of home manufacture are sold in that part of Ontario supplied by the Dunnville gas fields, American makes are much preferred. The Hamilton Natural Gas Company expects to make 3,000 connections this year, and reports from Brantford and Galt show prospects in proportion. The Canadian tariff on stoves is twenty-five per cent. of the actual selling price at the point of origin.

ACCORDING TO Marshal Halstead, United States consul at Birmingham, American manufacturers are too trustful in answering requests of English correspondents for catalogues. He says that English manufacturers write for them and ask to have prices quoted, and then copy the articles sold by their American competitors. The suggestion made is that catalogues and other information be furnished with more circumspection, no attention being paid to requests written on private letter-heads or from private addresses.

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

IT IS reported from Seattle that the gold production of the Tanana (Alaska) district for 1906 will approximate \$12,000,000.

ACCORDING to the report of the State mine inspector, the gold production of South Dakota for the fiscal year of 1906 was \$7,191,553.71.

THE BUTTE district in June produced 32,576,700 pounds of copper from 437,550 tons of ore, the average yield per ton being 77 1/2 pounds of copper.

IT IS rumored in Salt Lake City that the Heinze interests are forming a great combination to operate in the Salt Lake valley, and that this region may be made the smelting centre for all the ores, mattes, and concentrates produced by the combination's mines in Montana, Idaho, California, Nevada, and Utah.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS in the tin-bearing region near Hill City in the Black Hills are promised at an early date, the old difficulties between the English and American stockholders which caused the closing down of the property having been adjusted. There are two tin regions in the Black Hills, the Harney Peak district, just referred to, and the Nigger Hill or Bear Gulch district, in the northwestern part of the Hills.

CONSUL-GENERAL ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, warns American investors against rash dealings in Brazilian diamond-mining companies. There should be no investments, he says, in enterprises that do not provide a large amount of cash for prospecting the territory to be purchased, and careful investigation should be made of the title to any property to be acquired. "It is a lamentable fact," he says, "that a large proportion of Brazilian mining enterprises are frauds, and that there are men now in the United States with enterprises that represent nothing more than the money they can get from the American public."

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